

Unemployment will continue to rise, Mr Wilson says

Government is determined to
main recovery on an
of exports and increased
in manufacturing
the Prime Minister told
eas Bankers' Club last

No let-up in inflation fight

in production and demand and
the effect on unemployment.
"We must therefore expect
the underlying trend of unem-
ployment to continue to rise, in
this country and abroad, for
some months yet. It would be
a great mistake to act precipi-
tately and reflate now on a
massive scale. The result would
be yet another inflationary
boom, feeble and short-lived. It
would be a clutch of measures
creating and reinforcing
another move into depression
and unemployment."
There would be scope for
more of the useful selective
measures the Chancellor of the
Exchequer had taken over the
past few months—measures that
were far more cost-effective in
fighting unemployment than the
classical-type Keynesian reflec-
tion.
The Government was deter-
mined that the country's re-
covery should be based on an
expansion of exports and in-
creased investment in manufac-
turing industry, "the real
wealth-generating productive
capacity of this country, a re-
versal of a 30-year process
under successive governments,
under which an inadequate and
relatively declining industrial
power base was being called
on to support and pay for a
growing superstructure of con-
sumption, public and private."
That was one reason why the
Government was taking action
from pre-empting too great a
share of national resources. To
cut this year's expenditure, or
that for 1976-77, "with so many

RSPCA is totally against fox hunting

By Diana Geddes

The Royal Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Ani-
mals has decided for the first
time in its 131-year history to
oppose unconditionally the
hunting of foxes and the shoot-
ing of birds. Mr Roy Crisp,
chairman, announced yesterday.

It was now totally opposed
to blood sports in all forms,
with the exception of hunting
the fox-hunting issue, which
has been the cause of bitter
strife within the society in the
past, was one of several mat-
ters discussed by the 22-
member council of the society
last week.

Mr Crisp said that
details of the new policy still
had to be completed. The issue
had been agreed "with no real
dissent".

In the past the RSPCA had
said it must "regrettably
tolerate" fox-hunting until a
more humane method of con-
trolling numbers was put for-
ward. "The decision does not
mean we are opposed to the
fox being controlled, but we
believe there are more humane
methods," Mr Crisp said.

But Mr David Lechford,
executive officer, said that the
council had not changed any
of its policies. No decisions
were being taken until a fur-
ther meeting.

Until the council came to a
firm decision its current policy
of hunting of all types would
stand. That stated: "The
RSPCA deplores the unneces-
sary killing of any wild cre-
ature or the infliction of avoid-
able suffering and distress, and
takes a firm stand against the
participation of children
in any form of hunting."

Other speeches, page 17

V and A scheme to raise balance needed for £175,000 fund 750 silver copies of Donatello relief to be made



Donatello copies: The Victoria and Albert
Museum is to reproduce 750 silver copies
of the Donatello relief, over 500 copies
left, and original in order to raise the
rest of the money needed to buy the
masterpiece of Renaissance art, the
Howard family.

The museum has until March to raise
£175,000 and has so far got more than
£100,000. Those who buy an authentic
impression of the Donatello, at 250p, will
on their walls will pay 100p of which
£100 will go into the fund to buy the
original bronze relief of the Madonna and
Child.

A master mould and plate have been
taken from the original, and the silver
copies made from them will weigh 250g.
When they were made an interesting

difference between Renaissance and
modern technique emerged.

Donatello made his mould for reproduc-
ing the relief. Glass was poured into
the mould, and did not reproduce the fine
detail of modern glass, which is moulded
under pressure. The first modern copies
reproduced the Madonna and Child, with
and without pinnacles and imperfections
and were a poor imitation of Donatello's
work. Mr Barry Stanton, the sculptor, was
employed by the Victoria and Albert
Museum to make the copies, to chase the
relief away from the blemishes, and generally
to reproduce Donatello's work in the spirit of
the original.

He said yesterday: "I have tried to
capture the essence of the face of the plate
from the front through to the back. All
I have to be chased after moulding.
I have not improved on Donatello; I have

been absolutely faithful and authentic to
the original intention of his masterpiece."
An oxidizing process has been used to
produce a slightly tarnished effect on the
surface of the silver copies, so reducing
the pinnacles and roughnesses accentuated
by the precision of modern moulding
techniques.

The original relief was given by Dona-
tello on August 27, 1456, to Giovanni
Chellini, the Florentine physician, who
had cured the artist, then aged 70, of an
illness.

The relief and the circumstances of
the gift are fully described by Chellini
in his account book. The relief has a
feature unique in Renaissance sculpture:
the back has an exact negative impression
of the front. Chellini noted that that was
to enable casts to be taken, a process that
has been carried out more than five
centuries later.

Benn hint of curb on state sector chiefs

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for
Energy, has hinted at the prospect
of greater Government
control over the actions of
nationalized industry chiefs. He
explained that because minis-
ters did not have statutory
power to give policy directions
to state industry heads a
practice of "private arm-
twisting" had grown up which
was "highly undesirable".

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Rate guidelines
'impossible'

Cheshire County Council says it
has found it "impossible" to
keep to the Government's guide-
lines for a standard, but its
proposed rate increase has been
pegged at 8.5 per cent by trans-
ferring £3.1m from existing
balances.

Page 2

Mr Carter pulls
ahead in Maine

Mr Jimmy Carter, former Gov-
ernor of Georgia, is ahead in
the selection process to choose
Maine's candidate for the Demo-
cratic presidential nomination,
with 51 per cent of the vote, against
Mr Fred Harris.

Page 8

Petrol supplies
investigation

Petrol distribution is to be
investigated by the Monopolies
and Mergers Commission. In
particular, it will examine
practices in wholesale supply
practices in wholesale supply

Page 17

Jewish brothers
must go back

The two Jewish brothers, aged
nine and eight, who were taken
from their parents in the 1940s
and are now in Israel, will be
restored to their father in Berlin,
the Israeli High Court reaffirmed.

Page 8

Dutch Cabinet
split likely

The centre-left, five-party
Dutch coalition Cabinet is
threatened with break-up over
the issue of workers' councils.

Page 7

Cricket: West Indies face another
heavy defeat by Australia in Test series

Bad weather again stops
meetings in England; Athletics:
Britain's team for European
indoor championships

Business News, pages 12-22

Stock markets: Gilt dominated as
equities started the week quietly;
The FT index lost 5.1 to 412.3

Financial Editor: Updating profit
surveys; Capital and EMU:
Disasters and the price increase

Business features: Michael Knight
describes the economic revolution
which could follow the political
revolution in Portugal; Michael
Baily suggests that the transition
in Hull to a "social" rating
any system, receiving large gov-
ernment help, holds lessons for
Britain

Business Diary: Board changes
at the Silenight bedding com-
pany; The man with the task of
sorting out New York's financial
mess

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THE NEWS

North-west doctors
elect ballot
on private practice

oper
porter
hospital doctors in
north-west, who were
most militant on the
terms of contract,
began to organize
against the Govern-
ment affecting the
private practice in
Health Service.
Dr David Wadsworth, chairman
of the region's
union staffs com-
mitted a motion at a
presenting 750 con-
the area, dissociat-
ing themselves from
the compromise propo-
sals for united action
and seniors to pre-
pendent medical
the United King-
dom was carried to
one.
said united action
an industrial action
over the juniors'
proved that a
agreement with
was not pos-
sible and did not realize
like wartime tactics

£3,000 more
for girl
who faces
arthritis

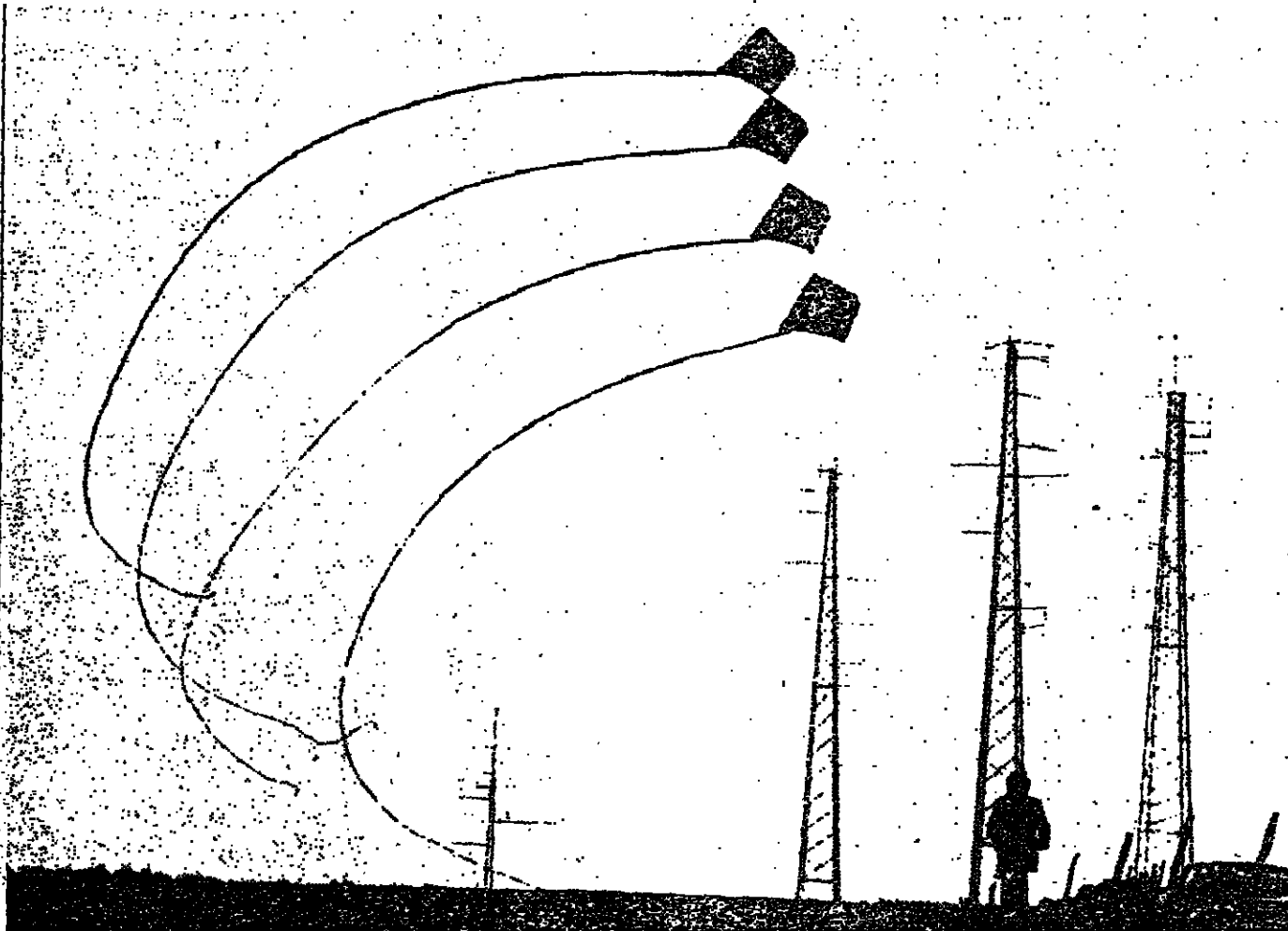
Theresa Fletcher, aged nine,
will not feel the effects of road
accident injuries until she gets
crippling arthritis pain in about
25 years' time, the Court of
Appeal was told yesterday.

The girl was awarded £4,500
damages in the High Court
last year; yesterday her
mother, Mrs Kathleen Fletcher,
succeeded in her efforts to have
the award increased. Lord Justice
James and Lord Justice Geof-
frey Lane awarded the girl an
extra £3,000.

She suffered pelvic injuries
in 1970 when she was three.
She made a good recovery and
was now a normal, lively child
who could "skip, hop and run"
without pain, the court said.

But medical evidence showed
that when she reached the age
of about 32 arthritic changes
would start to cause pain.
Mrs Fletcher, of New Milmo
Close, Romford, Essex, said
after the case that she had been
disappointed last year but now
felt justice had been done.

The award was against the
driver of the car in the acci-
dent, Mr Thomas Sanderson, of
Grosvenor Road, Dagenham,



Mr Peter Powell, of Cheltenham, demonstrating his Sky Stunter kites at Cleve Hill, Gloucestershire. After failing to assemble a bought kite Mr Powell designed his own. Now his company produces 400 a day, and a Japanese manufacturer has made a million under licence.

Rate of sex
crimes 'not
reduced' by
pornography

Pornography does not reduce
the sex crime rate, as is often
argued, a jury in an obscenity
trial yesterday was told.

Mr John Court, senior lec-
turer in psychology at the Uni-
versity of South Australia, was
giving evidence at Southsbrook
Crown Court, where Mr Brian
Jacobs, aged 30, a fire assessor,
of Plaster Road, Plaistow, Lon-
don, denies possessing six
hundred obscene films and two
thousand magazines for publica-
tion for gain.

Mr Court told the jury, which
has seen many of the films and
literature, of his research, and
said: "It has been said all too
often that pornography can re-
duce sex crimes. It may be half
true in that there has been a
decrease in some countries with
minor offences such as exhibi-
tionists and peeping Toms,
but offences like rape did not
go down."

Between 1963 and 1973 the
sex crime rate in England and
Wales rose by 124 per cent and
in the Metropolitan Police area
by 183 per cent. He added that
since the pornography laws were
relaxed in parts of Australia
sexual offences had in-
creased. Pornography also had
a harmful effect on teenagers
and adolescents.

Mr Court has just arrived in
England to attend a Home
Office conference on porno-
graphy in Britain.

The trial continues today.

Port curb
rare
helm

is Reporter
to export a piece of
century English
cried as of extreme
been withheld for
to give public
in the United King-
dom to buy it.

a, a great helm, is
£50,000, the price a
action will have to
event it from being
there are only two
copies that existed
in the United King-
dom. The Black
Antebellum Cathedral
bridge helm in the
British Museum in
instrument of Education
very accessible to
any public collec-
tion and address for
made for the helm.
wer of London is
in acquiring the
helm is similar to that
of the Black Antebellum
Cathedral bridge helm
in the British Museum.
It is conserved in
one, weighs 5lb 10oz
and is high.
ision to suspend the
helm was taken by
the Committee on the
Works of Art.

Big industrial scheme
proposed for Severn

By Our Planning Reporter

Large-scale industrial devel-
opment of about 35 square
miles on the north shore of
the Severn estuary, between
Newport and Chepstow, is pro-
posed in a report published
yesterday.

As disclosed in *The Times*
on December 8 last year, Gwent
County Council had previously
decided not to publish the
report. Its reluctance was
thought to be due to the fear
of political repercussions in the
valley to the south, where
already high unemployment is
likely to be intensified by the
proposed closure of the Ebbw
Vale steelworks.

The report, by a study team
under Professor Anthony Goss,
of the University of Wales Insti-
tute of Science and Technology,
acknowledges that both central
and local government will have
to give priority to the upper
valleys in the short term. But
it also states that that need not
exclude long-term develop-
ment of a different scale and char-
acter along the coast.

It describes the coastal plain,
known as the Caldicot Levels,
as one of the few remaining

areas in Britain suitable for
large-scale development. The
proximity of the British Steel
Corporation plant at Llanwern
implies considerable potential
for major steel-consuming in-
dustries which also require
ready access to ports.

The report opposes sugges-
tions for a barrage across the
Severn estuary and for a new
"Europort" at Newport. But
it recommends, as a first step,
the construction of a single
berth capable of taking vessels
up to 250,000 tons, which would
cost comparatively little and
might well prove the catalyst
for the whole proposed devel-
opment.

It calls for studies to deter-
mine possible alternatives for
a second road crossing the
estuary by bridge or tunnel,
and for a new regional airport
to replace Glamorgan and
Bristol.

The council said yesterday
that its decision to publish the
report did not imply that the
proposals would be borne in mind.
South Gwent. Its development
potential and relationship to the
valley and the Severn estuary.
(Gwent County Council, Cwm-
bran.)

Change in election method
for new Speaker today

By our Political Correspondent
A new procedure for elect-
ing the Speaker of the House
of Commons will be used today
when Mr Selwyn Lloyd leaves
the chair and his successor, Mr
George Thomas, Labour MP
for Cardiff, West, is appointed.

In the past, when a new
Speaker was chosen, the Chair
was vacant at the opening of
the proceedings and the Clerk
of the House supervised the
proceedings, pointing to MPs
who wished to speak.
Today the retiring Speaker
will be in the Chair and will
open with his valedictory
speech. The motion of thanks
will be moved by Mr Wilson,
seconded by Mrs Thatcher,
Leader of the Opposition, and
endorsed by Mr Thorpe, the
Liberal leader, and other MPs.
The Prime Minister will then
tell the House that the Queen,
having been informed of Mr
Lloyd's retirement, gives leave
to the House to proceed forth-
with to the election of a new
Speaker.

Tory MP urges
small steps to
alter union law

The next Conservative gov-
ernment should take small, evo-
lutionary steps to alter the law
governing trade unions, Mr
Nicholas Scott, Conservative
MP for Kensington and Chelsea,
told the Graduate School of
Management in the University
of California yesterday.

Taking up the argument now
widespread in the Conservative
Party that the Heath govern-
ment of 1970-74 would have
been wiser not to have under-
taken the massive alteration of
law involved in the Industrial
Relations Act, 1971, Mr Scott
suggested it might have been
better to introduce a series of
smaller measures, thereby win-
ning over a period the support
and confidence of the trade
union movement.

It had been the British ex-
perience to prefer evolutionary
to revolutionary change "be-
cause history has taught us
that the really enduring social
changes are those that are well
timed and spring from true
political consent."

Report for DPP over
alleged insurance fraud

A report is to be sent to the
Director of Public Prosecutions
about insurance claims totalling
£130,000, Devon and Cornwall
police said today. The file will
mention about 20 people who
are allegedly to have made the
claims from an unnamed insur-
ance company.

The report comes after nine
months of investigation in the
Plymouth area by the fraud
squad. The claims relate to

cars, caravans and other prop-
erty reported lost or damaged
in storms and gales in the West
Country last year. Investigations
have also been made in Hamp-
shire, Dorset and Wiltshire.
The police said some of the
alleged claims were for vehicles
that never existed. Wiltshire
police said the inquiries started
in Swindon because the insur-
ance company concerned was
based there.

Detectives go
to North Wales

Two Metropolitan Police de-
tectives arrived at Colwyn Bay,
Clwyd, North Wales, yesterday,
to continue their investigation
into the death of Peter Watts,
aged 15.

He was found dying of head
wounds a fortnight ago in an
underpass near Euston station,
London, soon after vanishing
from his home in Woodhill
Road, Colwyn Bay.

Farmer fined for
firing at glider

A farmer who fired his shot-
gun and hit a glider coming in
to land admitted at Swindon
Crown Court yesterday a charge
of criminal damage.

Joshua Hosier, aged 32, of
Manor Farm, Buttermere, was
fined £100, with six months in
prison if he fails to pay by
March 1. He was ordered to
pay compensation of £195.55
and prosecution costs of £200.

't move to free 'blacked' tanker

of a tanker docked
in the port of Liverpool
and refused to
leave without
from a trade union
ve. Mr Justice
was told in the
on January 23, Mr
Holl, QC, said, and
Oton Panamanian
anker Camellia was
at Liverpool.
that since the inci-
dent occurred after
the tanker was
r the International
Workers' Federation
has "blacked" the
dock workers had
at her leave Liver-

pool. Tugs would not go to her
aid and she had been refused
exit out of the dock gates.

Mr Campbell was appearing
for the Camellia's owner, the
Wing On Enterprise Corporation
of Hongkong, which sought
injunctions ordering the ITF
and its north-west branch,
Mr John Nelson, to let the ship
leave.

At the end of yesterday's
hearing the judge said he was
not persuaded on the evidence
so far that the owners were
satisfied with the injunctions.
The hearing continues to-
morrow, when further evidence
will be available.
Mr Campbell had contended
that the conduct of the ITF

and Mr Nelson amounted to a
criminal conspiracy. They had
demanded money with menaces
from Wing On.

After Mr Nelson had talked
with members of the tanker's
crew, the owners received
three demands to be met
before the ship would be
allowed to sail. The demands
were: back pay at ITF world-
wide rates for the crew,
amounting to £143,000; ITF
membership dues from the
owners of more than \$5,000;
and payment by the owners to
the crew of agency fees of
£400 each, paid by the crew to
get signed on the vessel in
Greece.

A WPC's lot is
not a happy one

Woman Police Constable
Mary Barrett, aged 20, with a
few weeks police service behind
her, placed a fixed penalty
parking ticket on the wind-
screen of a car parked on
double yellow lines in Oxford
city centre.

Yesterday Oxford magistrates
dismissed a charge of illegal
parking against the driver, De-
constable Michael Ayres, of
Coveley CID, who had parked
the car ready to take a suspect
to a police station. Costs and
witnesses' expenses were
awarded against the police.

dean Angus breeder
rates an occasion

correspondent

Bromley, who owns
herd of Aberdeen
at South Queens-
ferry, rated his six-
year-old son as an Aberdeen
ter yesterday by
upreme champion-
the male group
show at Perth
this week's pedi-

gry's intermediate
champion was a
bull, Ashley Jew-
ell, of Kinermory.

his herd of Scot-
tish Highland 13 years
previously won the
championship in
the intermediate
category at the
Elm of East
mar of Bankhead.

shown by Hugh Struthers Ltd,
East Neway, East Tayside.

The senior bull champion
was shown by Robert M. Adam
and Son, Newhouse of Glamis,
Tayside, with Messrs T. H.
Brewis, Eastfield of Lempit-
law, Kelso, reserve. The junior
bull champion was shown by
William McLaren, Muirhouses,
Kirkcubright, Tayside, and the
reserve by Hugh Struthers.
Ashley won all five group
awards, with Eastfield showing
the reserve best groups of two,
three by one sire, and four
bulls.

Reserve for the best three
came from the East Neway herd
and for the best five by one
sire from the Newhouse herd.
Seamus, a son of Kinermory,
Aberlour, Grampian won the
female championship with East-
field reserve.

The best group of three fe-
males was shown by Mr Robert
B. Crockett, Feiburn, Perthshire,
president-elect of the Aberdeen
Angus Society, with the reserve
trio from Kinermory.

Lord Brayley asks court
to see 'fair play'

Lord Brayley, a former
Labour Under-Secretary of
State for the Army, asked a
High Court judge yesterday to
see that he got "fair play" in
a court action in which he is
being sued for £200,000.

He is one of the former
directors of Canning Town
Glass Works Ltd who are being
sued by the company and two
associated companies. The four
directors are alleged to owe the
companies nearly £250,000.

Lord Brayley, who resigned
as Army under-secretary in
September, 1974, asked Mr
Justice Slade to strike out part
of the claim against him. He
also asked the judge to order
the companies to disclose
certain documents he needed
to prepare his defence.

Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, for
Lord Brayley, told the judge
that serious allegations had
been made against his client,
whose public life had been
irreparably damaged. He should
be given fair play by the court.

Legal group seek
wide inquiry

A lawyers' group that wel-
comes recent calls for a royal
commission on the legal profes-
sion suggested yesterday that
the inquiry should be widened
to cover the whole legal system.

In a letter to the Prime Min-
ister, the Legal Action Group
says: "Lawyers cannot for ever
bear the blame for the Govern-
ment's failure to reform the
system under which they have
to work."

The other former directors
concerned are Mr Frederick
Harry Crowley, Mr Laurence
James Messenger, and Mr
Mervyn Harding Douglas
Sparrow, executor of Mr John
Booker Wilkinson.

The hearing continues today.

rted fire
£70,000
at school

it caused £70,000
girls' school was
waistress, it was
at Albans Crown
Court, yesterday.
now aged 17, had
said: "I set fire to
cause my friend is
and hates it so

de, of Cassio Road,
red the blaze at
Grammar School
months after being
in borstal, where
for setting fire to
causing £12,000
was stated. She
to arson and two
murders and was
d.

Thwaites, for the
the girl had a
border but there
nce of any mental

More dustmen fined and
sentenced over collections

Eight more Kensington and
Chelsea dustmen who cur-
rently demanded payment for
extra refuse collections from
restaurants on dishonestly
charged for refuse bags sup-
plied by the council were fined
amounts ranging from £50 to
£500 at the Central Criminal
Court yesterday. The sentences
were as follows:

John Michael Kenney, aged
47, fined £300; Roy Edward
Weedon, aged 35, fined £500,
and four months' imprisonment,
suspended for 12 months.
Donald Patrick McGuire, aged
25, fined £500, and eight
months' imprisonment, sus-
pended for 12 months; John
Joseph Murphy, aged 34, fined
£275 and four months' impris-
onment, suspended for 12
months; John Henry Morris,
aged 46, fined £300; Donald
James Druce, aged 26, fined

£225, Thomas William Stevens,
aged 42, fined £50; and Cliff
George Williams, aged 25,
fined £100.

No evidence was offered by
the prosecution against Peter
Henry Codd, of Churchill
Gardens, Westminster, who
denied one charge of dishon-
estly selling bags. He was dis-
charged but ordered to pay £25
towards his defence.

Mr Stevens and Mr Williams
were each ordered to pay £25
towards their defence and the
other six £50 each.
Mr John Mathew, for the
prosecution, said the defendants
were employed as dustmen by
the Borough of Kensington and
Chelsea, between 1973 and
1974. The council gave the dust-
men paper bags for refuse and
in some instances they were
sold to restaurants for £3 a
hundred.

Ring-theft charges

Thelma Crayton White, aged
53, an American, accused of
stealing a £56,000 emerald ring
from Garrards, the jewellers,
of Regent Street, was further
charged at Marlborough Street
Magistrates' Court yesterday
with stealing a £22,000 diamond
solitaire ring from Harrods.
She was further remanded in
custody for seven days.

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The holidays given here are only a sample. Ask your travel agent for the special 29 Day Wonder booklet and you'll find hundreds more listed.

But quick. February's not that long even in a leap year.

Save £10 on the brochure price.

Hol.No.	Resort	No. of Nights	Dep. dates	Hotel	Brochure Price
Luton					
1182	Majorca	7	21 April	Helios	£54
2172	Ibiza	7	3 April	Piscis Park	£59
2192	Ibiza	7	23 April	El Greco	£64
1321	Costa Blanca	8	24 April	Riviera	£66
1662	Costa Brava	11	12 May	Donaire Park	£69
3411	Tunisia	8	29 April	Salem	£81
0911	Malta	4	29 April	Prehuna	£83
1041	Majorca	15	26 April	Condesa de la Bahia	£84
3602	Romania	7	15 May	Astoria	£86
1312	Costa Blanca	12	16 May	Orange Park	£87
3401	Tunisia	9	29 April	Sahara Beach	£92
1352	Costa Blanca	14	27 May	Regente	£94
1322	Costa Blanca	14	11 May	Tropicana Gardens	£100
1332	Costa Blanca	10	6 May	Entremares	£101
3602	Romania	14	15 May	Venus	£106
0102	Italian Riviera	14	14 May	Mayola	£108
1342	Costa Blanca	11	16 May	Entremares	£111
Gatwick					
0504	Costa Brava	7	17 May	Santa Monica	£57
0314	Costa Blanca	7	1 May	Orange Park	£71
0454	Costa Brava	14	16 May	Sorra Dor	£74
0504	Costa Brava	14	17 May	San Marti Park II	£75
0504	Costa Brava	10	8 May	Monte Cristo	£76
0524	Costa Brava	11	18 May	Monte Cristo	£78
0304	Costa Blanca	10	19 May	Riviera	£81
0314	Costa Blanca	11	29 May	Regente	£81
0903	Costa del Sol	8	29 April	Angela	£84
0514	Costa Brava	14	1 May	Don Quijote	£86
0314	Costa Blanca	14	15 May	Rio Park	£ 89
0044	Majorca	16	14 May	Antigona	£90
1804	Yugoslavia	7	16 May	Slavija	£90
0314	Costa Blanca	7	29 May	Los Dalmatas	£105
0044	Majorca	14	7 May	Trinidad	£117
0054	Majorca	14	16 May	Santa Lucia	£120
1804	Yugoslavia	14	16 May	Macedonia	£122
1804	Yugoslavia	14	23 May	Orlando	£132
1953	Tunisia	21	20 April	Jawhara	£183

Save £5 on the brochure price.

Luton					
1192	Majorca	7	23 April	Carolina	£59
1092	Majorca	7	12 May	Son Baulo	£61
4202	Holland at Tuliptime	3	3 April	Spaander	£66
0562	Venetian Riviera	7	16 May	Leonardo Da Vinci	£66
0112	Italian Riviera	7	3 May	Adler	£68
4212	Holland	4	6 April	Harrison	£73
3102	N. Yugoslavia	7	15 May	Mercury	£73
1142	Majorca	7	13 May	Trinidad	£76
1121	Majorca	9	21 May	Arenal Park	£83
1121	Majorca	9	21 May	Magalluf Park	£83
0563	Venetian Riviera	11	26 May	Tiffanys Park	£83
1072	Majorca	10	7 May	Carolina	£84
0552	Venetian Riviera	10	19 May	Mon Repos	£85
1812	Costa Brava	14	20 May	Montecristo	£89
2652	Costa Brava	14	4 May	San Diego	£89
1832	Costa Brava	14	16 May	Don Quijote	£90
0302	Adriatic Riviera	10	15 May	Majestic	£90
4002	Austria	7	25 April	Tyrol in Spring	£92
1303	Costa Blanca	14	14 May	Reymar	£93
0112	Italian Riviera	11	17 May	Internazionale	£94
0582	Italian Lakes	7	9 May	Neituno	£94
2142	Ibiza	14	15 May	Mare Nostrum	£100
1092	Majorca	14	5 May	Los Mastines	£110
3102	N. Yugoslavia	14	22 May	Albatros	£114
0302	Adriatic Riviera	14	23 May	Britannia	£115

Hol.No.	Resort	No. of Nights	Dep. dates	Hotel	Brochure Price
Gatwick					
0464	Costa Brava	4	28 April	San Francisco	£43
0464	Costa Brava	7	14 April	San Francisco	£57
0313	Costa Blanca	6	25 April	Rindor	£63
0323	Costa Blanca	8	27 April	Poseidon	£67
0074	Majorca	7	9 May	Don Bigote	£68
1904	Adriatic Riviera	7	9 May	Oriente	£68
0024	Majorca	11	2 May	Don Bigote	£79
0024	Majorca	11	2 May	Helios	£79
1953	Tunisia	7	27 April	Salem	£79
1954	Tunisia	7	25 May	Sahara Beach	£92
1304	Adriatic Riviera	14	2 May	Majestic	£103
1304	Adriatic Riviera	14	23 May	Pacific Towers	£109
1954	Tunisia	10	18 May	Salem	£113
1964	Tunisia	11	14 May	Sahara Beach	£117

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Birmingham					
3334	Ibiza	7	21 April	Piscis Park	£58
3334	Ibiza	7	7 April	El Greco	£64
3204	Costa Dorada	10	14 May	Taurus Park	£77
4253	Tunisia	7	29 April	Jawhara	£89
3204	Costa Brava	14	21 May	Don Quijote	£101
4253	Tunisia	21	22 April	Sahara Beach	£177
Cardiff					
2813	Costa Blanca	5	27 April	Bristol Park	£62
2813	Costa Blanca	5	27 April	Presidente	£62

Save £5 on the brochure price.

Birmingham					
3614	Majorca	7	26 April	Castell de Mar	£61
3324	Ibiza	7	3 April	Goleta	£66
3014	Costa Blanca	7	16 May	Regente	£71
3214	Costa Brava	11	17 May	Riviera	£72
3154	Costa Dorada	7	22 May	Los Angeles	£73
3014	Costa Blanca	11	9 May	Rio Park	£76
3304	Ibiza	10	19 May	Mare Nostrum	£79
3154	Costa Brava	14	1 May	Santa Monica	£80
3014	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Regente	£92
3304	Ibiza	14	19 May	Copacabana	£93
3594	Majorca	14	7 May	Linda Playa	£95
3014	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Tropicana Gardens	£105
3564	Majorca	14	17 May	Trinidad	£118
4254	Tunisia	14	27 May	Sahara Beach	£147
4254	Tunisia	14	13 May	Phenicia	£162
Cardiff					
2824	Costa Brava	7	14 May	San Marti Park I	£61
2814	Costa Blanca	7	23 May	Rio Park	£75
2814	Costa Blanca	7	16 May	Reymar	£78
2824	Costa Brava	14	14 May	Montecristo	£95
2704	Adriatic Riviera	14	15 May	Luxor	£98
2814	Costa Blanca	14	23 May	Rio Park	£100
2824	Costa Brava	14	28 May	Don Quijote	£100
2704	Adriatic Riviera	14	1 May	Britannia	£105
2814	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Rindor	£109
Bristol					
2554	Costa Brava	7	2 May	Donaire Park	£59
2404	Costa Blanca	7	16 May	Riviera	£78
2554	Costa Brava	7	23 May	Taurus Park	£78
2554	Costa Brava	14	16 May	Santa Monica	£85
2404	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Poseidon	£108
2404	Costa Blanca	14	23 May	Bristol Park	£116
2404	Costa Blanca	14	23 May	Poseidon	£116
2503	Majorca	20	18 April	Son Baulo	£118
East Midlands					
4604	Costa Blanca	7	2 May	Didac	£80
4604	Costa Blanca	14	23 May	Riviera	£107
4604	Costa Blanca	14	16 May	Tropicana Gardens	£107

Save £10 on the brochure price.

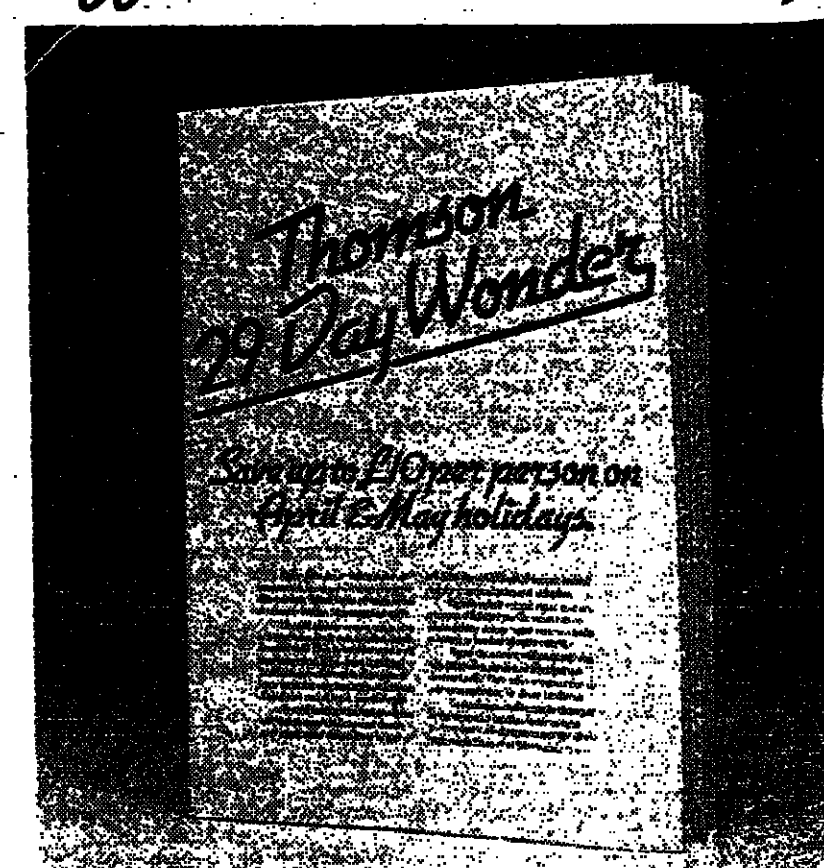
Manchester					
3305	Costa Blanca	5	30 April	Tropicana Gardens	£62
3566	Costa Brava	11	13 May	Taurus Park	£78
3155	Tunisia	6	29 April	Sahara Beach	£80
3566	Costa Brava	14	20 May	Montecristo	£92
4056	Majorca	14	1 May	Linda Playa	£93

Hol.No.	Resort	No. of Nights	Dep. dates	Hotel	Brochure Price
3566	Costa Brava	14	27 May	Montecristo	£99
4056	Majorca	14	15 May	Los Mastines	£129
Newcastle					
1406	Costa Brava	10	6 May	Montecristo	£81
1406	Costa Brava	14	27 May	San Marti Park I	£91
Glasgow					
0906	Yugoslavia	14	9 May	Mercury	£108

Save £5 on the brochure price.

Manchester					
3746	Ibiza	3	29 April	Goleta	£51
3335	Costa Blanca	6	26 April	Riviera	£63
3746	Ibiza	7	1 April	Piscis Park	£63
3756	Ibiza	7	7 April	El Greco	£68
3326	Costa Blanca	7	2 May	Orange Park	£74
3466	Costa Brava	11	25 May	San Francisco	£80
3316	Costa Blanca	11	19 May	Reymar	£87
3326	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Helios I	£93
4506	Austria, Tyrolean Springtime	7	11 April	Goldener Stein	£98
4506	Austrian Lakes & Tyrol	7	25 April		£99
2556	Adriatic Riviera	14	14 May	Senior	£103
2906	Yugoslavia	14	8 May	Mercury	£105
Newcastle					
1526	Ibiza	7	22 April	Piscis Park	£61
1526	Ibiza	6	29 April	Carabela	£63
1646	Majorca	7	26 April	Torre Nova	£65
1646	Majorca	7	5 April	Santa Lucia	£70
1205	Costa Blanca	7	30 April	Presidente	£72
1205	Costa Blanca	7	30 April	Didac	£75
1426	Costa Brava	14	1 May	Sorra Daurada	£78
1406	Costa Brava	10	20 May	Amalca	£89
Glasgow					
0376	Ibiza	7	24 April	El Greco	£72
0016	Costa Blanca	10	7 May	Rio Park	£79
0266	Costa Brava	11	9 May	Taurus Park	£86
0456	Majorca	14	16 May	Haiti	£88
0756	Adriatic Riviera	7	15 May	Cormoran	£90
0356	Ibiza	11	8 May	Piscis Park	£91
0016	Costa Blanca	14	14 May	Regente	£96
0606	Costa Brava	14	22 May	San Diego	£106

Offer ends 29th February.



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EUROPE

h Cabinet split is
tended over
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n editor dismissed for
'pro-Socialist line'

2—Press free-
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Provisional Gov-
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what it called the
ean style of social-
previous Commu-
government.

Television
in Spain
lifts ban on
dissidents

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Feb 2
The Spanish television net-
work demonstrated its new
liberal approach over the week-
end. For the first time viewers
were allowed to listen to the
views of a politician who men-
tioned his differences with
official policies.
Señor Manuel Cantarero del
Castillo, the leader of one of the
political "associations" ap-
proved by the government as
a substitute for political parties,
was interviewed on a popular
programme by its host, Señor
José María Irujo, on Saturday
night. While being no political
outlaw, Señor Cantarero del
Castillo is nevertheless on the
left border of what is officially
coloured. No one like him was
ever allowed before to address
a nationwide audience.
Last night, the network pre-
sented lengthy scenes of thou-
sands of demonstrators in
Barcelona demanding an
amnesty.

Both the interview and the
unbiased presentation of the
demonstration were something
new in Spain, where television
had been a potent propaganda
arm of the regime from the time
it began broadcasting in the
1960s.

The regular news show last
night went so far as to offer
unprecedented scenes and state-
ments made by Christian Demo-
cratic leaders at an unprece-
dented international convention
of Christian Democrats in
Madrid.

The announcer, overlooking
the fact that political parties
are forbidden except for the
Falange-based National Move-
ment, told the viewers that
there are five Christian Demo-
cratic parties in Spain.

Secrecy over
CIA report
'harming' Italy

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Feb 2
Signor Andreotti, the Min-
ister for the Budget, said in an
interview today that Italy suf-
fered more from a ban on pub-
lication of secret reports on
the activities of the American
Central Intelligence Agency in
Italy than it would from the
revelation of the whole truth.
The President of the Italian
Chamber of Deputies had
already asked President Ford
to publish everything so there
was no reason why Mr Ford
should worry about what was
best in Italy's interests to
keep secret, Signor Andreotti went
on. That could be decided in
Italy.

Opinion polls show Union of Left benefits Socialists

French Communists find it easier
to shed policies than an image

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 2

Two days before the Com-
munist Party Congress, which
is expected to ratify the
abandonment of the notion of
dictatorship of the proletariat,
two opinion polls pro-
vide ample confirmation that
the traditional image of the
party changes very slowly in
French public opinion.

The average Frenchman still
has strong doubts about the
independence of the Communist
Party from Russia, about the
sincerity of its abandonment of
a "hard line" orthodoxy and
about its conversion to the con-
cepts of a pluralistic democracy.

Twenty per cent of the
people polled by Sofres for the
independent left-wing weekly
Le Nouvel Observateur against
33 per cent continue to regard
the Communist Party as very
different from other political
parties.

In a poll carried out by
publicists for the conservative
daily L'Aurore, 54 per cent of
people polled consider the
party's attempt to present itself
to public opinion as the fore-

most defender of democratic
freedom is purely tactical, com-
pared with 30 per cent who
regard it as sincere. Only 35
per cent consider the party
sincere in its concern for
national independence, com-
pared with 48 per cent who put
it down to political strategy.
Regarding abandonment of the
concept of dictatorship of the
proletariat, 49 per cent against
29 per cent feel it is merely
an adjustment of terminology
and not a fundamental change.
This is confirmed by the
Nouvel Observateur poll, which
shows that 42 per cent of
Frenchmen against 31 per cent
think that if the Communist
Party came to power, it would
try to govern alone by eliminat-
ing its left-wing allies. This
does not prevent the same per-
centage from wanting Com-
munist ministers in the Govern-
ment within five years.

This is not as paradoxical as
it seems. The Communist
Party's hold on about 20 per
cent of the French electorate,
as is confirmed by the poll, is
not ideological but tactical. A
substantial part of the com-
munist vote is a protest one,

but the voters do not want the
Communist Party in sole power.
In the event of a victory of
the left in elections, left-wing
voters in the L'Aurore's poll
would entrust technical mini-
stries to the Communists,
Labour, Health, Industry and
Agriculture; but not the police,
the Army, or Foreign Affairs.
Indeed, a number of Communist
voters would be opposed to a
Communist taking these on.
If M Mitterand, the Socialist
leader, became President, 43
per cent against 42 per cent
would not expect M Georges
Marchais, the Communist
leader, necessarily to be Prime
Minister.

The Union of the Left
appears, several years after its
creation, a very fragile develop-
ment to a majority of French-
men, more fragile than two
years ago, because of the con-
troversies that have rocked it.
However, according to Le
Nouvel Observateur, 40 per cent
believe the Socialist Party will
be the stronger party in five
years' time. Its standing in
public opinion has grown
steadily.

President tries again to
save French watch firm

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 2

The Lip watchmaking com-
pany, the scene of one of the
longest and most spectacular
labour disputes since the war,
is once again in difficulties.
M Claude Neuschwander, who
was appointed in March, 1974,
to put the firm on its feet
again, has announced that the
employees are to be put on
short time, and 37 will be
dismissed off at the age of 57.

President Giscard d'Estaing
has given instructions for Lip
to have access to the state
assistance available to com-
panies in difficulties. Since the
Government decided to salvage
the company two years ago, the
President has shown special
interest in the experiment in
management-workers consulta-
tion which is being conducted
there.

The Lip experiment began
when the workers decided to
oppose moves to close the com-
pany and embarked on a
scheme of workers' manage-
ment. When this failed com-
mercially the Government took
over.

M Charles Piaget, the leader
at Lip of the CPDT (Confédéra-
tion Française Démocratique du

Travail) who played a key role
throughout, said at the weekend
that it would be irresponsible
for the company to refuse the
assistance proposed by the
President. The CPDT regarded
his direct intervention as posi-
tive.

But the rival union organiza-
tion Confédération Générale du
Travail (CGT), which may see
an opportunity to embarrass
the CPDT, is more reserved. It con-
sidered the President is con-
tradicting his own policy by
saving a "healthy" firm while
leaving others in difficult
straits.

M Neuschwander has said
there is no question of laying
off any of the staff of 855. The
union do not want to make life
too difficult for him, for he is
regarded as a man with socialist
sympathies, but he maintains
that in a society based on free
enterprise and competition,
there can be no room for a
left-wing approach, and he
refuses to share managerial
power with his workers.

Lip is a victim of the recession
and of the added problems
of the French watchmaking in-
dustry, faced with the invasion
of the world market by cheap
electronic watches produced by
multinational companies.

Police find 200
stolen cars
in Rome caves

Rome, Feb 2—More than 200
stolen cars worth £375,000 were
found by the Carabinieri in the
Caffarella caves today on the
outskirts of Rome.

Almost all the vehicles had
false number plates, or had
been repainted and many had
been used in recent robberies.

Police arrested 52 people on
charges of car theft or receiving
stolen cars and issued arrest
warrants for another 51
suspects.—UPI.

Synchronizing all the summer time

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 2

British Summer Time would
be reduced by a fortnight from
its present seven months under
new EEC plans unveiled in
Brussels today. By contrast,
Italian Summer Time would be
lengthened by some eight
weeks.

These are the only contro-
versial elements to remain of a
more ambitious scheme to in-
troduce summer time through-
out the Community. The Euro-
pean Commission abandoned
this idea some time ago
because of strong opposition

200-mile zone as basis
of EEC fishing policy

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 2

Britain and its EEC partners
have provisionally agreed to
plan the future development of
the Community's fishing policy
on the concept of a 200-mile
economic zone and to defend
their interests on that basis at
the United Nations conference
on the law of the sea scheduled
for mid-March.

Lingering hopes among some
EEC members, particularly the
Dutch, that it might still be
possible to rally international
opinion against the 200-mile
limit were abandoned at a
meeting in Brussels last Friday
of officials of the Nine and the
European Commission.

The officials were in agree-
ment that the Commission
should come forward with con-
crete proposals for the future
management of the EEC's fish-
ing resources in the context of
a 200-mile economic zone. Some
broad guidelines have already
been sketched by the Commis-
sion in a working paper.

Ironically, while engaged in a
losing diplomatic and naval
skirmish over access to Ice-
landic waters, Britain has been
assiduously preparing to fend
off future claims on fish in its
own coastal waters and has
given the most enthusiastic
welcome to the Commission's
initiatives.

Britain's anxiety to get the
Commission on its side is ex-
plained by the fact that as it
stands the EEC's fishery policy
would allow member states to
fish in each others' waters with-
out let or hindrance after 1982.

If the 200-mile limit, as now
seems inevitable, comes into
force before then, the British
zone would represent more
than half the Community's total
sea area, excluding the Medi-
terranean portion.

Moreover, as the Commis-
sion's working paper shows,
whereas Britain catches hardly
any fish at all (no more than
0.3 per cent of production)
within the future 200-mile
limits of other member states,
many of them make large

catches outside their own zones.
Generally, the Commission
estimates that the loss to the
EEC in catch tonnage due to
the extension of non-member
states' fishing limits to 200
miles would be roughly offset
by the gain arising from expan-
sion of the Community's own
fishing zones.

The economic loss would be
high, however, because the
species of fish caught in the
waters of non-member coun-
tries—especially cod—have a
higher market value. To this
would have to be added the
cost of reducing fishing fleets
and restructuring ports and
processing plants.

The Commission now accepts
the British view that strict en-
forcement of the principle of
free access to a Community-
wide 200-mile zone would
quickly lead to exhaustion of
stocks and that measures are
therefore necessary to ensure
the rational exploitation and
fair allocation of limited
resources.

Among the measures sug-
gested by the Commission are
the setting of catch quotas, the
exclusion of ships above a given
tonnage from specified areas,
and the reservation of coastal
zones or bands, based on the
limits of territorial waters, for
the use of local fishermen.
These measures would be simi-
lar to the safeguards Britain
was granted on accession until
1982.

So far, however, there
appears to be little support
within the EEC for anything as
restrictive as the exclusive 100-
mile fishing zone whose adop-
tion the British trawling indus-
try is now urging on the Gov-
ernment.

The Commission also im-
presses on EEC governments
the need for collective negotia-
tion of fishing rights within
the 200-mile limits of non-mem-
ber countries. West Germany
catches 61 per cent, Britain 36
per cent and the EEC as a
whole 24 per cent of their fish
within 200 miles of non-Com-
munity shores.

from a number of quarters, in-
cluding the London Chamber
of Commerce.

The chamber protested to
the Commission about any
extension of the one-hour gap
which already separates Britain
and Ireland from the rest of
Europe for five months of the
year.

Under the Commission's
latest proposals, those EEC
member countries applying
summer time would introduce
it simultaneously for six and
half months from the begin-
ning of April to mid-October,
starting next summer. In that

year summer time would run
from April 3 to October 16, in
1978 from April 2 to October
15 and in 1979 from April 1 to
October 14. Clocks would be
put forward or back at 1 am
GMT.

The new scheme is likely to
affect five of the nine member
states. Britain and Ireland,
where summer time will this
year run from March 21 to
October 24, France, from
March 28 to September 26, and
Italy from May 30 to Sep-
tember 25. Belgium has
announced that it will intro-
duce summer time in 1977

"We'd like to think that more people fly TWA across the Atlantic because we're terrific."

The in-flight crew (right) may have something.
But of course everyone has their own idea.

Bill Slattery, vice president of schedules, believes
As 187 departures every week from Europe,
h Africa and the Middle East to a total of 35 cities in
h have more bearing on the subject.

Harriet Korn, director of in-flight, puts up an
esting case for the choice of 2 films and 8 tracks of
national audio on every Trans World Service flight.
Dieter Buehler, head of dining, says that the choice
als in Economy and 5 in First Class is a much
satisfying reason.

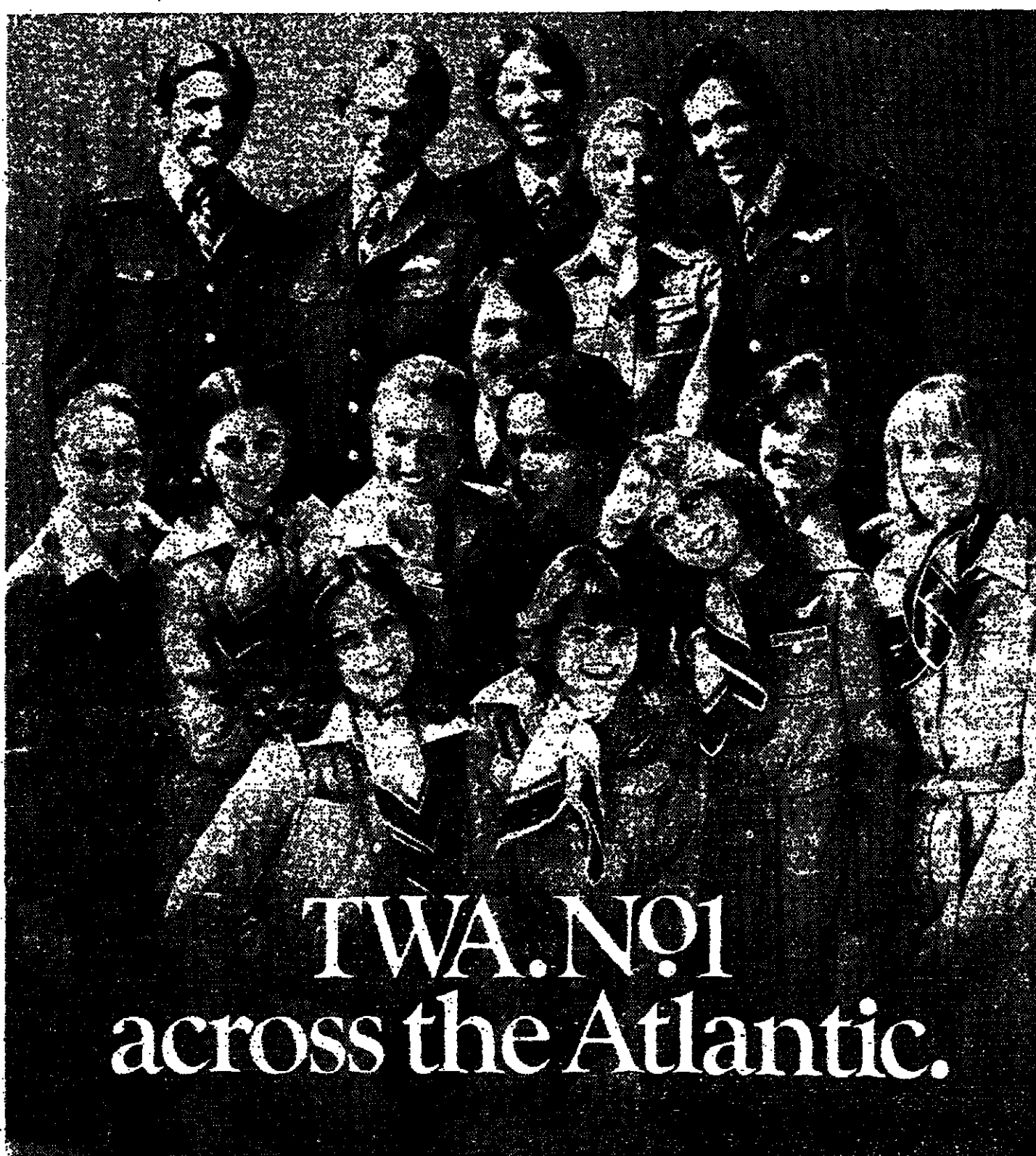
Jos Rondepierre, interior designer, suggests that
As wide, body-contoured seats in 747's are more
e point.

Andrée Picq, ground hostess, offers the unique
on of TWA's exclusive New York terminal.

And pilots are certain that TWA's consistent on-
performance is a much more important factor.

But may just be that Charline, Kathryn, Lewis,
at Shirley, Rick, Larry, Laura, Phyllis, Lynn, Ellyn,
e, Art, Neal and Jane are right.

After all, they get to know you better than



TWA. No. 1 across the Atlantic.

OVERSEAS

Jerusalem court rules that brothers must be returned to Berlin

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Feb 2

Menahem and Dov Yondef, aged nine and eight, the brothers whose custody has aroused a storm of emotion in Israel and brought the country's respect for the rule of law into question, will be returned to their father's custody in Berlin, the High Court reaffirmed today.

Twice in the past week, attempts to carry out the court's ruling have been frustrated by the refusal of airline pilots to take the boys for fear of jeopardizing aircraft safety.

The High Court today also ordered that they should be separated from their mother and kept under police guard until the order is carried out. It noted that Mrs Sarah Yondef had no legal right to their custody.

Its chief bailiff was told to investigate ways of flying the children to their father, Mr Yondef, who owns a jeweller's shop in Berlin. He would be flown out separately from their mother if necessary. The bailiff must ensure that they were handed over to Mr Yondef's custody. If Mr Yondef should come to Israel, he would be given the opportunity to take the children with him at any time without interference and would be provided with police protection if necessary.

This assurance follows complaints by the father's lawyer that threats against Mr Yondef have been made by supporters of the campaign to keep the boys in Israel. Mr Dov Yondef, the lawyer, told the High Court today that his own family had also been threatened. He believed the threats against Mr Yondef

Leader of MPLA makes peace overture towards Zaire

Cuban reinforcements arrive as Dr Neto calls for withdrawal of Mobutu troops

From Nicholas Ashford
Luanda, Feb 2

Dr Agostinho Neto, leader of the Popular Movement (MPLA), which appears to be gaining the upper hand in the six-month-old civil war, today professed an olive branch in the direction of Zaire, the principal backer of the two rival liberation movements.

In a speech at the opening of a special meeting of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (OSAA), which is being held here in support of the MPLA, he said that the People's Republic of Angola would like to have normal relations with Zaire, and it was in Zaire's interests to have friendly ties with Angola. However, before this could happen, "it was absolutely necessary for Zaire to withdraw from the war against our people."

Zaire for years has backed the pro-Western Angolan National Liberation Front (FNL), which is led by Holden Roberto, is related by marriage to Zaire's President Mobutu. Since the Angolan civil war started, Zaire also has been providing logistical support to the FNL, and has been a member of the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) as there



Dr Neto: "no involvement in military blocks"

could not be any doubt about the legitimacy of the People's Republic of Angola. At the weekend, Sierra Leone became the twentyfourth of the OAU's 46 members to recognize the MPLA as the Government of Angola.

The Angolan leader took a predictably hard line on South Africa's involvement in the conflict, with a warning that "our

people will fight aggression whatever the sacrifices involved. The South Africans know we are determined not to permit the occupation of our territory by any foreign power."

Angola was committed to a policy of nonalignment and had no intention of allowing the establishment of any foreign military bases in Angola. "We will never allow ourselves to become involved in military blocks."

While Dr Neto was speaking, more Cuban troops were arriving in Luanda harbour, about half a mile from the conference hall. Large quantities of Cuban troops and equipment have been unloaded in Luanda during the past four days. Today's arrivals included Russian-made T-54 tanks, heavy artillery, amphibious vehicles and bridge building equipment as well as supplies of ammunition and small arms.

There has been no official military briefing for several days although a press conference is expected to be held shortly at which it is thought the capture of Lobito port and Huambo by the MPLA Cuban forces will be announced.

According to usually reliable sources, Lobito is already

Predictable risks of telling it to the marines

From Fred Emery
Washington, Feb 2

Telling the marines of all people, then they were out of doors and should forget about storming ashore, today brought a predictable response. General Louis Wilson, United States Marine Corps commandant, rejected a Brookings Institution suggestion that the amphibious warfare concept needed adaptation. The general told the House Armed Services Committee that it was vital to the nation's security to maintain the capability of the marines for amphibious warfare. "This is the principle reason why the United States has a continuing need for its fleet marines," he said. "The marines are the only force that can be stationed everywhere. This is the principle reason why the United States has a continuing need for its fleet marines."

If we expect diplomats to be effective, we must maintain a capability to defend our interests whenever and wherever necessary," he said. "Prepositioned military forces could not be stationed everywhere. This is the principle reason why the United States has a continuing need for its fleet marines."

Israelis 'snubbed Britain and France' on Lebanon

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, Feb 2

Britain and France tried to use Israel to raise a protest against the slaughter of the Christians by the Muslims in Lebanon, but were snubbed, it was alleged here today. Foreign Ministry sources have confirmed that there were requests by the two countries. Mazov, Israel's mass circulation evening newspaper, claimed in a report from Washington that Israel had rejected the request to raise the issue in the Security Council, saying that it was not prepared "to pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them." It saw no reason to support the Israeli as Britain and France had not given Israeli support in last week's Security Council debate.

The Washington reports indicated that the British and French request was made, through several channels,

Christian leader prepares for war

Beirut, Feb 2.—The leader of Lebanon's principal Christian militia said today that he was importing arms because another round of civil war was inevitable unless radical Palestinians and Lebanese were "beaten down."

"Now and tomorrow and the day after tomorrow," Mr Pierre Gemayel, the Phalange party leader, said in an interview with the Associated Press, "as long as we are obliged to defend ourselves, we will buy arms for ourselves. We would be imbeciles if we did the opposite."

Mr Gemayel praised Syrian attempts to mediate in the 10-month conflict between Lebanon's right-wing Christians and left-wing Muslims. But he said it was "useless" unless the Government regained enough power to crush the far left by force.

The wrinkle-faced Phalange leader, his graying hair slicked back in 1920 style, talked in his office in "Phalange House" just off Beirut's battle-scarred Martyrs Square. Bullet holes were visible in the windows and the French concrete covered foot-shell that pierced the wall.

"It is necessary first that the state regain control of security and take back its sovereignty," he said. "As long as there is no authority, I don't know how this country is going to make it."

Mr Gemayel's party fields the largest Christian militia fighting the left-wing forces who are backed by Palestinian guerrillas. The most influential left-wing leader, Mr Kamal Jumblatt, said on Sunday that he, too, was importing arms and predicted new fighting by spring.

Jumblatt and those who are behind him destroyed this country morally," Mr Gemayel said, "and they destroyed it physically by breaking its spine. Well, now the terrain is open to them."

"We are perhaps at the sixth round now. The have seen we aren't knocked out yet. They think there hasn't been enough misfortune, that there hasn't been enough destruction. They find the country still on its feet. They are still trying to break it."

Mr Gemayel emphasized that 95 per cent of Lebanon's Christians, Muslims and Palestinians had had enough of the combat that has killed 10,000 and shattered the economy. But he claimed that the Phalange minority, led by Mr Jumblatt and far left Palestinians were out to change Lebanon's free enterprise system no matter what it cost, despite Syria's attempts to arrange a compromise.

"If they don't want to listen, it's useless," he said. "That is why I say that with these people dialogue and good manners can't succeed. They do not want to listen. As long as there is no authority to impose order, it's useless."

Mr Gemayel gave voice to the fears of his Maronite Christian followers that left-wing Muslims could force fundamental changes in two cherished features of Lebanese society. These were its free enterprise economy, he said, "has served us much more than all

Encouraging result for Mr Carter in Maine

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 2

Mr Jimmy Carter has come out ahead in Maine in the first round of the long and complicated business of selecting the state's candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Democrats in Maine met in a series of caucuses to choose their representatives to a state convention which, in turn, chooses delegates to the national convention in July.

Mr Carter, former Governor of Georgia, seems to have won 58 out of 135 seats yesterday. Fifty-one uncommitted delegates were chosen and Mr Fred Harris, the Populist candidate, won 12. The remainder were scattered around among half a dozen other candidates.

There will be more caucuses later this month and the picture may well change. The chief significance of this first vote is that Mr Carter's hopes of

Boy survives after clinging to train in snow

London, Ontario, Feb 2.—A 12-year-old boy survived a 60-mile journey between London and Chatham, Ontario, clinging to the undercarriage of a railway train. Shawn Murphy was found freezing and covered with slush when passengers boarding the train at Chatham spotted his snow-covered feet sticking out from under the train.

"It's a wonder he was not killed by chunks of ice being thrown up under the car," a railway worker said.

Shawn's mother said he left home after a minor disagreement. The first she knew of his journey was a telephone call from the police. Shawn was released from hospital after treatment for exposure.

One-party rule facing India, says ousted leader

Madras, Feb 2.—Mr Muthuvel Karunanidhi, the ousted Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, said today that India was heading for one-party rule, but denied that he had been supporting secession from the Indian Federation.

Mr Karunanidhi, who is 52, is leader of the Dravidian Welfare Association Party. He told reporters in his first interview since presidential rule was imposed in Tamil Nadu on Saturday that he had urged his supporters to remain quiet because he did not want to expose them "to the iron hand of central government."

In Delhi today, Opposition members walked out of both Houses of Parliament in protest at what they called the unwarranted imposition of direct rule from Delhi in Tamil Nadu.—Reuter.

World Bank set to grant £16.5m loan to Chile

From Frank Voel
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Feb 2

The executive board of the World Bank will approve a \$33m (almost £16.5m) industrial loan for Chile at its meeting tomorrow, despite strong opposition from some countries, notably Britain and the Scandinavian countries, informed sources said today.

Britain is likely to abstain from voting, as it did last summer when the bank granted Chile a \$20m loan. Sweden will raise the fiercest opposition, according to sources. The World Bank will in effect be condoning the policies of the Chilean Government.

The political arguments will probably have little effect on the board, the sources said. The British, while supporting the Swedish stand, particularly in view of recent disclosures of torture in Chile, are said to

Thatcher warning endorsed by Nato commander

From Peter Strafford
New York, Feb 2

General Alexander Haig, Nato's supreme allied commander in Europe, said today that he agreed with Mrs Margaret Thatcher's view of the threat from the Soviet Union. The threat, he said in an interview in Newsweek, was greater today than at any time since the end of the Second World War.

"What we have been witnessing at a relentless pace," he said, "is the propulsion of Soviet geopolitical power to superpower status. We see this more clearly every day. Angola being the latest manifestation. There can be only one answer: Soviet power must be managed by the maintenance of equivalent Western power."

General Haig's remarks were the latest evidence of an attempt to alert people in the West to what he and others see

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Britain to cut forces in Belize and begin talks

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Britain is making a small reduction in its military presence in Belize, which was reinforced last November amid fears of invasion from Guatemala.

A company of Royal Irish Rangers will return next month as a gesture of good will. Talks over the future of the Central American colony will begin with the Guatemalans in New Orleans next Monday.

Last night's announcement of the reduction also stated that the 1st battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment would be replaced in Belize by the 2nd battalion of the Queen's Regiment between February 4 and 20. The Royal Irish Rangers would be withdrawn after the

Mr Nkomo in cordial London talks

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of a wing of the African National Council (ANC), who is on a visit to London, spent 75 minutes with Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday.

According to a Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman, their wide-ranging and cordial discussion concentrated on the political situation in

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SEAS

A calls top party state meetings gaps in ranks

enjoined to exercise guidance over this "legislation".

For several years after the height of the Cultural Revolution China administered itself without naming anybody to such senior posts as Defence Minister, Chief of Staff, head of state or secretary-general of the party. The last two of these posts have now been abolished, but it is difficult for the country to function indefinitely without a Prime Minister, a post which since the death of Mr Chou last month, Mr Tao Hsiao-chang, has been vacant.

There are also vacancies to be filled in the ranks of the Politburo and the vice-chairman of the party. It may be considered desirable to create some new ministerial posts and fill out any gaps in the Central Committee which have been created by death or other causes.

The new year, the main holiday in China, celebrated this weekend in an atmosphere more relaxed than at any time since the Cultural Revolution. Shops were crowded, and red and orange lanterns were bobbing in the darkened streets, as children let off firecrackers and workers and officials took extended holidays.

The usual vacation period for students has been transferred from the summer to the lunar new year, as that is the time when people like best to visit their families in distant parts of the country.

According to the Chinese zodiac, 1976 is the year of the Dragon, the most auspicious of all the signs in the traditional bestiary.

Technology upsets American shoppers

From Peter Stafford
New York, Feb 2

American shoppers are faced with a new triumph of modern technology, and they are not sure they like it. The innovation is a computerized system in the supermarkets by which almost all the goods on sale carry a small rectangular design containing a code.

When they go out, past the cash register, the cashier has a scanner, linked to the computer, which can "read" the code. It flashes the details to the computer, which flashes back the price to be paid—all in considerably less time than the cashier would normally be able to do it.

The catch about the system, which is causing indignation among shoppers across the country, is that the supermarkets which plan to use it want to do away with the system of marking the price on each item they sell. There will just be the code, a mixture of lines and figures, and, with luck, a price label on the shelf.

For the supermarkets, this is an important part of the savings they hope to make from the new system. It means that when they set out new goods, or when they want to raise the prices of some goods they already have, they will not have to go through the laborious process of stamping a price on each item.

With Universal Product Code (UPC), as the new system is known, each item will come from the manufacturer with its code printed on it. All the supermarket manager will have to do will be to tell the computer what the price is to be of each item.

The indignation of consumer groups has been immediate. The Consumer Federation of America, which claims to represent 30 million people, has published a pamphlet entitled *A New Supermarket Rip-off: packages without prices*.

Miss Ellen Haas, president of the Maryland Citizens' Council, has described having prices on items as "the non-negotiable right of consumers".

The reason for this attitude, according to Miss Midge Shubow, of the Consumer Federation, is that "we don't trust the supermarkets".

Putting prices on the shelves is not only inaccurate, she says, because it is often not up to date or is applied to the wrong goods. It would be all too easy to "rig the prices" and leave the customer without protection.

So far the UPC has been introduced only in a few pilot areas. But it has been widely publicized, and legislation has been introduced in several states, as well as at the federal level in Washington, to force the supermarkets to put prices on individual items.

The supermarkets themselves are resisting it because it will cut into the gains they will make from the new system. It is in any case expensive to install, and will be economic only for the larger ones.

The supermarkets' main argument is that whatever is good for them is also good for the consumer, because it will help them to keep costs and prices down. They also say that because the computerized system is quicker, it will mean less of a wait at the check-out.

The consumer groups are sceptical. They are not against the system itself, provided there are safeguards; but how, they ask, do they know that gains from the new system will be passed on to the consumer and not to the stockholders? And how do they know that with checking-out quicker, the supermarkets will not simply have fewer cashiers?

Kong plans to send 30 ts' back to Taiwan

And Communist "Brigade". Some of them—according to records seized during the first raid on the flat in Kowloon—were said to have infiltrated Communist Union posts in Hong Kong.

The arms and ammunition seized in the flat included portable land mines, hand grenades and a novel form of "poisoned toothpicks" as well as electronic devices which could be mailed camouflaged as gifts to China.

During the course of security raids it was disclosed that there had been premature attempts to explode the post office on the Chinese side of the border and in Canton last year.

The Chinese mainland authorities now refuse to accept gifts from Hong Kong unless they are wrapped in plastic and can be examined by handlers.

Rebels kill 25 in Philippines ambush of bus

Manila, Feb 2—Muslim rebels have killed 25 bus passengers and wounded at least 30 others in an ambush about 50 miles from Zamboanga city, southwest Mindanao, military authorities said today.

A survivor said that about 25 men, armed with automatic weapons and speaking Tausog, the language of the predominantly Muslim Sulu islands to the south, attacked the bus early yesterday.

The toll was the biggest disclosed in the south since August, when 32 Muslims were reported killed after a lorry was ambushed.

Muslim dissidents and government forces have been battling in the southern islands since October, 1972. The Muslims say they want autonomy and a better economic deal—AP.

Japanese pilot killed

Tokyo, Feb 2—The pilot of a Japanese anti-submarine reconnaissance aircraft on a training mission was killed today and two of the crew were missing.

Mr Fraser changes stand on wage increases

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Feb 2

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, is facing mounting criticism for his decision on Saturday not to grant Australian workers a 6.4 per cent pay increase to which they say they are entitled under the country's nine-month-old wage-price indexation system.

During the election campaign last year Mr Fraser pledged to support the scheme whereby wage increases are linked to the consumer price index, but has now decided that the Government will argue to the Arbitration Commission tomorrow that it should grant only about half the 6.4 per cent rise.

In his statement on Saturday, the Prime Minister said Australia could not at present afford the full increase. He called on union leaders to "think about the thousands of people out of work instead of clamouring for even higher wages."

Mr Fraser's statement, the Labour Opposition leader, immediately accused Mr Fraser of disavowing his election promises, and Mr Robert Hawke, the trade union leader, called the decision "one of the most blatant acts of political dishonesty in Australian history."

Mr Hawke added: "Mr Fraser promised in his election speech that he would support indexation... In the context

of expecting the December increase to be about 5 per cent. Now he says he will not give it."

The December quarter consumer price index in fact rose 5.6 per cent, and the September quarter's was 0.8 per cent, making the total of 6.4.

But perhaps the most damaging attack on the Prime Minister came from Mr Rupert Fraser, the Victorian Liberal Premier, and usually a strong supporter of Mr Fraser. Having previously pledged his backing for the wage increase, he said: "We have supported indexation in the commission and we will do so again—it is a matter of honour that the 6.4 per cent rise be granted."

Nevertheless, business and industry are backing Mr Fraser. The Victorian Association of Manufacturers said it would not support a 6.4 per cent increase, and the September quarter's was 0.8 per cent, making the total of 6.4.

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of Paul Poirot claimed to have liberated Edwardian women from the corset, the man who liberated their sporting chances was Thomas Burberry. While bicycling and motoring were sufficiently novel at the turn of the century to permit new, radical and, to a surprising extent, unisex costumes, the more entrenched sports—tennis, and above all golf—placed women under an impossible sartorial handicap. Edgar Woolpen Chase records in *Always in Vogue* that the wife of her boss, Arthur Turnure, who was a famous American lady champion in the 1890s, would drop by the office kitted for the game in a heavy, circular, ankle length skirt, a high colored shirt blouse and a long, swinging red-lined cape. The cape had the advantage of concealing Mr Turnure's baby son from the staff until after his birth and the ensemble must have been exhausting and put one only too much in mind of the costume favoured by—or forced upon—"the British ladies' tennis champion, Mrs. Sterry, who declared in 1908: "To my mind nothing looks smarter or more in keeping with the game than a nice clinging white skirt (about two inches off the ground), white blouse, white band, and a pale colored silk tie and white collar."

When one recalls that most women of the period would have added a hat to the recommended ensemble one can see why they had to serve under-arm. But the male attitude was clear; even the rules of golf—or at least the requisite length of drive that ultimate patronisation (will it be done away with under the Sex Discrimination Act?) the ladies' tee—were arranged to meet the clothes, not the talents of the driver. According to Lord Wellwood in a series of patrician sporting essays edited by the Duke of Beaufort and issued under the name of the Badminton Library (golf came out in 1890) "the postures and gestures requisite for a full swing are not particularly graceful when the player is clad in female dress."

Ted Trollope, our expatriate sportsman, has always claimed that "fashion" only became acceptable in sportswear when the idea of winning became acceptable. It is, therefore, not surprising that most of the influences have come from American players; for though the charming and brilliant Joyce Wethered undoubtedly did win, she did so in clothes of unexceptionable country, while it took Babe Didrikson Zaharias to declare that she would play in a pencil slim skirt—she liked to have something to "sit in" when she putted—and it took Suzanne Lenglen to bring costume to a game with a costume-hungry audience and Billie Jean King to carry the concept on to a multi-million TV audience anxious for spectacle.

When it comes to winning, the English have always preferred to be a sporting loser, a disastrous attitude inculcated, I feel, only because at one time we so seldom did lose, at anything from wars

And now... for something completely different

to commerce, by the nurseries of the nineteenth century. That same Badminton Library book of golf has a Mr H. C. Hutchinson stating in his chapter on etiquette and behaviour that the grossest offender against the unwritten code is perhaps he who stands over you with triumph spiced with derision as you labour in a bunker and aggressively counts your score out loud. ... Apart from the indecent gloating over your misfortunes which such conduct on his part would seem to imply, it also contains the infinitely more offensive suggestion of a suspicion of your possible unfair dealing when shielded by the bunker's cliff from his espionage. Oh, so that is what Mr Hutchinson is really afraid of, being caught out as not a good chap himself, rather than a display of what is now openly called "One Upmanship." Mind you, not all the English were so hopelessly uncompetitive; I was cheered to find in a book about chess by Edward Lasker that around a hundred years ago a Captain H. A. Kennedy, a leading player, also presumably a gentleman, says under notes on *How to Behave at the Chessboard* that if you are being beaten, "You may conjure up a bad headache for the nonce" or you can try literary allusions of a slightly nature (providing your opponent understands them) or you can hum or sing, or drum your fingers on the table—"of course involuntarily, and in mere cheerfulness of heart" and when engaged in a game with a young and nervous player "be at no pains to conceal your contempt for his small proficiency."

Cheer, of course, requires no special costumes, unless trailing sleeves for knocking your better placed adversary's pieces off the board might be handy, but golf does, and hence the debt ambitious women trapped by Edwardian mores owe to Mr Burberry. In 1904 he invented a "free-stroke coat with pivot sleeve" so that the ladies could clout the ball as unhamperedly as the men, and he also gave them a patent skirt which was retractable a few inches off the ground, the drawing principle. The most subtle and forsy point about both garments was that while they were far more ergonomic than anything before, they look to us, and presumably looked to the suspicious eyes of Lord Wellwood and Mr Hutchinson perfectly ordinary ladies' suits. What an interesting double standard that reveals—like not being caught cheating in the bunker, and what a good illustration that the best of designers cannot impose a style which women do not consciously or otherwise feel they want. Poirot's liberation consisted of the intelligent use of his antennae in detecting the growing desire for female social emancipation reflected in freedom in clothing. Burberry detected a similar desire to compete on more equal terms among the New Women.

The other great bonus Burberry gave us—and it must be counted greater since not all of us play golf but we all have to endure our climate—was in waterproofing. Thomas Burberry was born in 1835

and started his own drapery business in Basingstoke in 1856. His background being rural, he looked at rural clothing to see what made that practical in all weathers and concluded that volume plus close weave were essential. Eventually, he perfected a cloth which he called gabardine patented in 1879, which was made from long staple cotton proofed before weaving and using no rubber. It was porous and comfortable. By the turn of the century he was famous and moved up to London's Haymarket.

In 1956 Great Universal Stores bought the Burberry business, which presents an almost unique example of a firm which has stuck to what it knows how to do best but which goes on doing it better and better rather than getting fixed in a mold. I dare say that to most people a Burberry is a Burberry and the style has not changed over the years. But the thing is that it has. Put on a trenchcoat from this year's range, and you will find that the bust is small, the raglan sleeves neat and close, the length just right, the proportions a combination of 1976 and timeless classic. It is hard to analyse how they do it except by the most intransigent insistence on quality, cut and manufacture of the apparently small changes in fashion which make a thing right or wrong.

Seventy per cent of the Burberry business is now in export, indeed, they see themselves quite clearly as a shop for visitors more than residents. The growth of the women's side has been fast—the store now carries a 50/50 distribution, and you can get hats, bags, umbrellas, shoes of the right image, skirts and sweaters all in the highest quality which seems also to be so much better appreciated overseas. Fashionable they may be, but the things are still made according to the founding principles; in cutting the most chic raincoat, there can never be seams on the top of the arm because that might let water through; pocket flaps really do cover the aperture of the pocket.

Tomorrow New Yorkers will have a chance to see something very new for Burberry, and which I am pleased to see will be available over here soon, for that, something is a combination of the highest levels of textile design innovation with superb manufacturing and marketing expertise. Discovering how frustrated his customers were at the great German textile fair, Interstoff, because his clients for Canton of Italy were never shown in actual use, Bernard Nevill asked Burberry to make up some of his re-creating new plaid raincoats, waterproof taffeta pants into their famous riding shapes. They have done so, and produced as a result coats which could be to women what the universal 24-hour dark Burberry has been for long to smart men; the only necessary coverup in your luggage. Now with what looks like a silk coat, women can have their same blessed freedom. Which is as it should be. Burberrys have always believed in equal opportunity.

If we import a lot of clothing we also export plenty, too, especially our quality merchandise with a unique design flavour. Tomorrow in New York two of the most famous British names in the overseas fashion world combine for the first time.

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Bernard Nevill, arguably our most prolific and distinguished textile designer, can also be viewed as an exporter of talent. His regular successes for the Italian firm Cantoni have done much to establish the prestige of British design abroad.

Two coats by Burberrys in polyurethane coated cotton, and a check print designed by Bernard Nevill. Both available from August, at Burberrys, Haymarket, London, W1, or may be seen in the store from March. Left: flared single breasted coat with raglan sleeves, and a long deep pleat at the back. Called Derby, colours blue with blue over-check and sludge green with maroon overcheck; £75. Lurex pleated skirt and halter neck top by Strawberry Studio. Sizes 10-14, colours red, black, silver, gold, and blue; £14.95. From Top Shop, Oxford Circus, and Kingston; Guys & Dolls, Oxford Circus; Che Guevara, Kensington High Street, or mail order from Strawberry Studio, 81-83 Goldsmiths Row, London E2. 60p p.p. Black sequined and beaded turban by Graham Smith for Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly; £48. The Italian gilded brass box is from Harrods, Knightsbridge; £28. Necklace by Adrian Mann. Red and green enamel and crystal collar; £22 approx, from D. H. Evans, Oxford Street; David Jones, Marine Hotel, Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland. Sandals with gold heels by Charles Jourdan, at 47-49 Brompton Road, London, SW1; £39. Right: The Burberry trenchcoat, in a longer length. Called Kirkstone, colours, green with blue over-check, fawn with blue check, and fawn with brown check; £87. Bags by Christopher Trill. Caramel leather bag with bamboo handles; £42. From Originelle, Bond Street, London, and 42 Sloane Street; Helene Parker, Birmingham, and Image of Bath. Made in assorted colours or to order. Woven leather body bag; £22.50. From Joseph, King's Road. Ankle boots from Charles Jourdan; £47.50 in green, brown and black.

Photographs taken at the Royal Gardens Hotel, Kensington by Lorenz Zatecky. Make-up by Robert Barry.

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THE ARTS

The Aztec strain in Paolozzi

Paul Overy

There has always been a relationship between Eduardo Paolozzi's sculpture and his prints. His sculpture has sometimes been impressive—in a brutal, seismic way—in the early works which looked like useless machines; more fluid and allusive in the smooth chrome sculpture of the late Sixties. But they looked ill at ease, like left-over props from *Metro* and the later pieces looked as if Paolozzi was hedging his bets, hovering between the blunt awkwardness of his earlier works and the newness of the younger sculptors of the Sixties. The prints, more literary, jackdaw-like, seemed to dig deeper into the relationship between image and machine.

Last year Paolozzi was working in West Berlin under the DAAD scheme and the Marlborough is showing (until March 6) a relief, sculpture and prints made there and during the immediately preceding years. The relief seems to have started from a commission for the ceiling of a renovated Scottish castle at Cleish. They look as if the formal elements and mechanical imagery of Paolozzi's earlier sculpture had been compressed into a block by one of those machines which crush old cars into a small lump of squashed metal. They also resemble newspaper flaps, or the blocks for which Paolozzi's prints are made. The tight geometric imagery is reminiscent of Aztec art—or rather of the Aztec-influenced mechanical decoration to be found on many buildings of the 1920s and early 1930s. But the more unfortunate association is that they resemble the indifferently concrete relief sculpture used to decorate the bleak sides of tower block flats.

That Michael Spens—who owns Cleish Castle, is an architect, the publisher of *Studio International* and a trustee of the Richard Demarco gallery—should wish to have on his ceiling a series of reliefs which look very much like the decorative sides of concrete tower blocks, might be taken as an instance of the democratization of art, or of taste. It does not, however, make the work any better. I should hardly add that he himself, but the Marlborough is showing studies for the reliefs and photographs of them in situ, and I cannot imagine that the overall effect can be very different from one's impression of the related works at the gallery.

The works seem to me bad because they are blandly brutal. The compressed, crushed quality of the reliefs suggests human beings constrained and ironed out by technology. They celebrate this rather than criticize it. Paolozzi's new prints do not do this to the same extent. The free-standing sculptures resemble Paolozzi's sculpture of the early Sixties rather than the later smooth, chromed works. But they do not seem to mark an advance. They are brute rather than brutal and resemble stranded whales impotent on the beach, or the



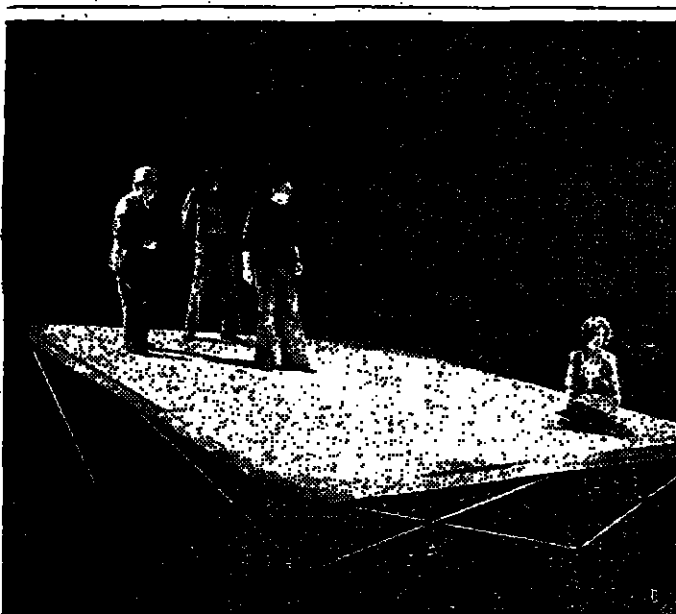
Eduardo Paolozzi: Kreuzberg, 1974

elephantine industrial archaeology of an outdated technology.

The *Serpentine* is showing a retrospective of *Works, Texts, to 1974* by Tom Phillips. Phillips's method is to transform ready-made images, or texts, like postcards, or the is of the past, or old books. He went to Oxford and then studied art at Camberwell in the early Sixties when that college, resisting the fashionable teaching methods of the time, was still giving an academic grounding with plenty

of drawing from the life. Of course "drawing from life" as taught in art schools was not drawing from life, but drawing from "life," a rarefied academic exercise.

Phillips's work is very clever and contrived and looks like the rehearsal for a performance which is never given, or to make a more precise analogy—since Phillips has an interest in music as well as books and composes—like a musician tuning his instrument. But one suspects that the process of



The Tide: Tomislav Neralic, Donald Grobe, Barry McDaniel and Lucy Peacock

Photograph by Ise Buhs

Berlin commemorates Blacher

Berlin has ample reason to honour the composer Boris Blacher, who died here on January 30 last year at 72. That said, even recently moved the Deutsche Oper Berlin and the Academy of the Arts to join forces in presenting two one-act Blacher operas, *The Tide* and *The Songs of the Pirate O'Rourke*, and his beloved *Sally Brown*, each castaway on the rocky island of *En Vano Anhelar*.

Although he ranked as a definitely German composer, Blacher came from an unusually cosmopolitan background. His first name derives from his parents' Baltic roots, but at the time of his birth they resided in China. At 19, Blacher made the journey to Berlin to study architecture and mathematics at the Institute of Technology, but subsequent recognition of his vocation moved him to switch to musicology and composition.

In contrast to Vienna, the names of Berlin evoke the names of relatively few composers. Meyerbeer lived here. So, till the Nazis drove him out, did Kurt Weill and, at least briefly, Arnold Schoenberg. After 1945, Hanns Eisler and Paul Dessau returned from America to settle in East Berlin, but in West Berlin Boris Blacher had little serious competition.

During the Third Reich he had remained politically clean, and in reviving postwar Berlin musically he played a leading

RPO/Dorati Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

Perhaps enough has been said of the awfulness of *Carmina burana*, but still one reels from a performance with spirits bludgeoned and numbed. Orff's means are, of course, utterly rudimentary and his expressive effects correspondingly shallow. But what makes the piece so deadening is its calculated brutishness: the celebration of sensuality is driven home with the force of a homogenizing machine. One may imagine settings for smaller forces which could disclose the subtleties of feeling and felicitous artificials of those medieval lyrics. Indeed, one may do more: one may listen to the original music. However such scruples may be regarded as irrelevant, given the enthusiasm with which Sunday's account of Orff's work was received. No one could have faulted the boundless vigour with which Antal Dorati conducted the score, the loud, lusty singing of the Brighton Festival Chorus and the Southend Boys' Choir, nor the ferocious baying and bashing of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. If the piece is to be

performed at all, it must be done as it was here, as a gross display of emphatic physicality. Difficulties arose only when John Shirley-Quirk came to sing "Circa mea pectora", and then solely because Orff's vocal writing is so wilfully bizarre in this anguished expression of sexual frustration. As Mr Shirley-Quirk strained wretchedly beyond the top of his voice, sympathies were all with the singer, not the song. Elsewhere he brought the skills of an intelligent musician to music which cannot respond to them. Of the other soloists, Norma Burrows sang with apparent ease, producing a tone of clear loveliness, and Louis Devos brought apt character to his single, weird number.

Appearing on the same programme with Orff, Berlioz could be forgiven his crudity and frump, his squariness. *Le carnaval romain* was done with bravura, but too much as a show of self-satisfied virtuosity. In the *Symphonic Variations* of Franck, Ise von Alphenheim seemed to cushion the main themes too much with velvety subsidiary work, and for a time both pianist and orchestra got into the habit of closing each phrase with a droop. Franck needs to be made of sterner stuff.

NPO/Rozhdestvensky Albert Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

Just as if Brahms's two concertos at one sitting were not enough, here, for the one week, Daniel Barenboim returned to the piano this weekend to play all five of Beethoven's concertos with the NPO under Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, the first and last on Saturday and the middle three on Sunday.

As pianism pure and simple, his playing on Sunday was immaculate, effortless in flow and exceptionally limpid in tone. For each concerto he found a different approach so that there was no danger of monotony in hearing three straight off. Basically, however, it was a more hyper-sensitive, a less doggedly Teutonic, Beethoven than we often meet.

In the so-called No 2 in E flat (actually written first) it was the music's eighteenth-century associations that Mr Barenboim seemed out to emphasise in the first movement, including a startling new left-hand point of view in the first episode. The orchestral themes were richly characterized.

the other concertos, too, was a real voyage of discovery, with arresting new points of emphasis. It was richly expressive, never mere show. The Adagio, taken very slowly, was full of sentiment, with orchestra as ready to yield to romance as the soloist.

But did everyone who too much near the end? For the finale all artists found a healthy vigour without merely rushing. C minor was Beethoven's most dramatic key. That drama Mr Barenboim emphasized through bold dynamic contrast in the outer movements of the third concerto, again not hurrying the finale. Again, too, the slow movement was very slow and ethereal, perhaps a bit too much in E-flat, but with a most sensitive balance between keyboard and orchestra.

In No 4 Mr Barenboim conveyed increasing maturity through breath. Sometimes his yielding rhythms, notably in descending approaches to new themes, marked *dolce* seemed in danger of emasculating the interpretation, yet always in the next breath he miraculously restored the voltage. The Andante, because so simple, was supremely eloquent. The finale included a startling new left-hand point of view in the first episode. The orchestral themes were richly characterized.

Lieder in English Wignore Hall

Stephen Walsh

"Lieder without the language barrier" was the full title of Sunday's recital by Felicity Lott, Anthony Ransome, and the pianist Graham Johnson. "Opera in English" has, of course, been a familiar cry for years, and the arguments are well known. But not all of them apply to song. Understanding is a much more ambiguous concept in Lieder than in opera, where it largely means "knowing what is going on." In song it means grasping a fusion between words and music which may, in the great songs, be so intimate that translation destroys or damages it.

with his audience, a contact he misses in the normal Lieder recital.

I doubt, though, if most singers would agree. I also feel that the thinking which argues for Brahms's "Vergebliches Ständchen" as a duet may well be the thinking which takes a simplistic view of a song's meaning. Folk-song, which Brahms was mining, is a solo medium, but not for that reason an unclear one, even when several characters are involved.

Other arguments came out in the performances, all in translations by Leslie Minton. Many nineteenth-century German lyrics sound awful in English, however expertly translated, and induce an impatient precision in delivery. The question also arose how far we can accurately be heard under normal conditions (I heard none in "An Schwager Kronos"). Finally, Mr Ransome needed to consult his crib less, an incidental point perhaps, but one to weigh against Mr Case's idea of an, eyeball-to-eyeball, confrontation between singer and audience.

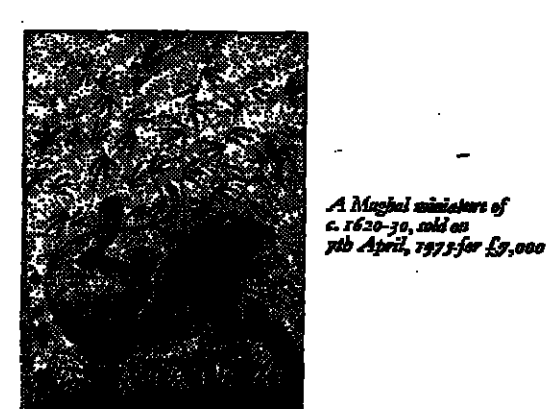
Covent Garden's new Ariadne auf Naxos

A new production of Richard Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos* made possible by a substantial donation from Imperial Tobacco Limited is to be given by the Royal Opera in December.

The designer will be Philip Prowse, and the opera will be conducted by Rudolf Kempe and produced by John Copley. The cast will include Heather Harper, Yvonne Minton, Ruth Weir, Graham Johnson, and Thomas Allen. The first night is on December 6.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

SOTHEBY'S ISLAMIC WEEK APRIL 12th to 15th 1976



To coincide with the World of Islam Festival in London, Sotheby's will hold a special series of sales of Persian and other Islamic Antiquities, Miniatures, Lacquer, Carpets, Manuscripts and Paintings and Photographs of Middle Eastern interest.

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Guarnieri Quartet/Pay St John's/Radio 3

Alan Blyth

Midday may not seem the ideal hour to explore the depths of feeling expressed in Brahms's chamber music, but the performance at the BBC lunchtime concert yesterday thrust such doubts aside when Antony Pay and the Guarnieri Quartet played it in the big-scale, probing style Brahms's last thoughts in the chamber-music field require.

The Guarnieri are in a way ideally fitted to Brahms. Michael Tree and David Soyer, the two lower strings, give its sound the richness and warmth the composer demands, and to which the upper strings, and in this case, the clarinet, can add

an ardently lyrical contribution. The interpretation, however, began in a daringly relaxed, almost somnolent way, that seemed far from the Allegro marking, but it led to such a searching, finely integrated account of the movement that the speed soon justified itself and was, in any case, unobtrusively increased at the recapitulation.

The tempo for the Adagio was rightly as slow as the music will allow. As Mr Pay was playing with an inward, supple yet totally unselfish tone—not much vibrato, thank goodness—the reading reached sublime heights, the middle section being as mysterious and elusive as it should be, but not too vehemently contrasted with the rest. The last two movements present fewer interpretative problems, and can indeed

seem anti-climactic. They were not so here, the unanimity of approach between soloist and strings growing as the work progressed, apart from the quartet's being too loud in the trio, and the coda's recall of the first movement formed the respectful summary that it should be.

On its own the quartet played Haydn's Opus 33, No 3, "The Bird". Extreme precision in details of articulation and dynamics in the first two movements did not preclude attention to the more serious thoughts that lie beneath the superficial gaiety. The slow movement once again displayed the quartet's homogeneity of sound, but the finale, although given in appropriately peasant vigour, was self-consciously brilliant in attack and spirit. Haydn has no need of that kind of virtuosity.

Paul Moor



season of speculation. American presidential primaries, as always in New Hampshire, is exactly halfway and there have been many flurries with delegates in Iowa and New York. It is the moment for the candidates to make their appearance on the way to the convention. The speculation now rife this time is that the outcome is uncertain. The candidates for the main parties of the country are in a peculiar mood. The States at the beginning of the electoral rules; the States will not be so earlier because of the Supreme Court decision last week that there is no limit to the amount of money that could be spent in the campaign. The argument is that the more money that is contributed to his campaign, the more first time to the States. It will be to the advantage of someone else will be to the advantage of someone else with unlimited family resources to enter the later States to make it easier for someone to get to the point where support has been given in advance. It will be possible for a few States to finance a campaign.

There are more important reasons for the increased number of the rules governing the primaries will be primaries more than thirty states, and in most of them delegates will be allocated to the conventions according to the proportion of votes cast for the candidates, instead of the one-man-one-vote basis. Particularly among the Democrats, where there is a plethora of candidates, it will be much harder for any candidate to build up an unassailable lead for the convention by taking the primary trail because support is likely to be so fragmented.

This means that even more than in the past the importance of the early primaries will be in their symbolic effect. On the Republican side, a few poor results could break President Ford's nerve or alternatively persuade Mr. Reagan that his quest was hopeless. If they succeeded in convincing Mr. Ford that he is sure that his party's nomination has could then concentrate on using all the strength of the presidency to fight off the Democrats instead of devoting so much of his endeavors to securing his own right wing. That could be a development of no small consequence because the advantages of office should never be underestimated in any presidential race. Not since Mr. Hoover in 1932 has a sitting President been defeated and then in conditions of such economic collapse that not even the most gloomy would predict for November.

The question on the Democratic side is whether the early primaries enable any of the semi-unknowns to capture the imagination of the party and the country. If the same person were to come top of the poll in the first few primaries—if, for example, Mr. Jimmy Carter were to come top in New Hampshire and Massachusetts and then to show in Florida that, despite the scant evidence of his Mississippi heritage, the southerner who could beat Governor Wallace in the south—then it is possible that a bandwagon effect could suddenly be created. The political commentators are waiting for a new face. The magazine covers are open. It would not matter: precisely how many delegate votes were won in these contests if there were the impression of a new winner on the way.

But that impression will be hard for the winner to create at a time when the American mood is so troubled. What the American public want is not so much someone in the words of John Kennedy "to get this country moving again" as someone to reassure the nation, to restore confidence in the American political process. The person to be appreciated by political figures in both parties with their patriotic insistence on the virtues of the United States. This is a task more easily performed by familiar and experienced faces: reassurance is more readily accepted from reassuring men. That is what has given new strength to the prospects of Mr. Humphrey as the acceptable candidate around whom the Democrats could unite in a new saviour's march along the primary route. It is what continues to give hope to Mr. Ford. But who is ultimately elected to the White House in November may well depend as much on the performance of the economy over the next few months as on anything that happens along the primary trail.

on of society to the victims of violent crime, rather than merely thought until they are satisfied by punishment and imprisonment.

Little attention was paid to judicial processes or policy to the actual victim; might only at the time of arrest but also during investigation and trial.

Yellow. This misapprehension is necessarily a connection between the severity of the meted out to the ill-strong. It is one public disquiet with to be a witness to treatment.

Suspended prison community service liberal reforms place less emphasis on punishment of society and rehabilitation of the man to appear to the man to indicate a callous to the victims of reliable way to the victims of crime, that of violent crime, that the treatment of the is not imply neglect is to show greater concern for their needs.

This has been done by the Criminal Compensation Board since 1964 but has still suffered on a proper basis. Similarly in 1972 were given power by the Justice Act to offenders to compensate them. This power has rarely used.

Prisonisms are regularly operation of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, for neither of which can the board itself be held entirely to blame. The first is that too few of those eligible apply for compensation. In 1974-75 the board paid out just over £5m, a very small sum indeed compared to the total spent on the apprehension and punishment of offenders, to 12,500 applicants against a very small number compared with the 77,258 violent crimes known to the police in 1974. However, in defence of the board, not all victims of criminal violence are eligible under the present compensation scheme and most of all of those who are eligible have wanted to apply.

The second complaint is that the criteria which the board uses to decide whether a particular claim is eligible and to assess any compensation due are too strict. There is probably more substance in this complaint. Claims for compensation of less than £50 are excluded, as are claims arising from the conduct of a member of the same family (which effectively excludes claims from "battered" wives). The value of any social security that the applicant is receiving is also deducted from any award (the normal practice of the courts is to deduct nothing). However, the compensation board cannot be the exclusive vehicle of society's concern for the victims of criminal attacks. There is not necessarily a strong relationship between the severity of the attack—which must, of course, dictate the attitude of the board—and the distress caused to the victim. For example, a person injured in a terrorist bomb attack may suffer far less in the long term than an elderly woman living alone whose home is broken into,

boundless crusades in-
fringe Mary Whitehouse
her own code, her latest cam-
paign the most arrogant
in the cool assumption
competent to decide for
the "personal God" of his
own question to
least of it. Not only
decide young people to
take part in a daily
or a ship.
she will persuade an
number of people to
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it would be interest-
of religious instruc-
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the right to do so.
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the ordinary school
made at assembly.
to write the necessary
when their children
are sent to school for
good for children?
is just too much
pen to paper.
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Education Act are
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ship has fallen into
is rapidly becoming.
This throws an
al, for which the
or Society has con-
signed. However, it
the religious instruc-
tion, has chosen to
compromise measure,
compulsory elements

and laying down legal provisions to ensure that any religious teaching given would be "objective, fair and balanced". These proposals are the subject of the new Member's Bill, recently published in draft, and it is to forestall its coming before Parliament that Mrs Whitehouse has called her troops to the barricades to oppose what she sees as "a militant and powerful parliamentary lobby".

In our eyes, the BEA proposals are too timid; and the NSS would rather go for a straight repeal of the existing law than attempt to sink what is through complicated legislation—which, in practice, would inevitably be at the mercy of the present RE teachers, most of whom are committed to a particular creed which is today no more than a minority cult.

Increasingly, enough, in the United States (where church membership is very much higher than in Britain), not only are religious worship and religious teaching compulsory in the public schools—they are forbidden under the Constitution. Since school religion in this country has proved to be such effective propaganda for secular humanism, we are often asked why we want to abolish it. But we are concerned primarily that religious teachers should be free from any and all double-think and that children should have their basic civil rights.

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA SMOKER, President,
National Secular Society,
638 Holloway Road, N19.

University research

From Professor Kenneth Mellorby
Sir, The article by Professor P. J. Head (*The Times*, January 30), indicates that our universities are today unable to make as great a contribution to research as they might. This is undoubtedly true, but the main reasons for this failure are not, as he suggests, the lack of money or staff. They are, mainly administrative, and the universities must bear some share of blame.

From Professor Kenneth Mellanby
Sir, The article by Professor P. J. Heald (*The Times*, January 30) indicates that our universities are today unable to make as great a contribution to research as they might. This is undoubtedly true, but the main reasons for this failure are not, in my opinion, lack of funds or of staff. They are mainly administrative, and the universities must share some share of the blame.

even if any loss is trivial. The first may be regarded as a ghastly accident; the second can easily assume the proportions of a grave threat to personal security. Often it is not compensation that is required but some tangible expression of society's sympathy and concern for the plight of the victim, even if it is only a visit by a voluntary worker. In this context the experience of victim support schemes, manned by volunteers at almost negligible cost, in Bristol and more recently in Port Talbot may be a useful guide to future national policy.

The compensation board has suffered harsh criticism in recent years—often from those who seem to be ignorant of the restricted scope of the scheme, or even of the basis of common law damages on which the board must principally rely. However, there is a persistent belief among ordinary people that the victims of crime are sometimes shoddily treated. At present two measures can be taken to improve this situation. First, the scheme should be amended so that it is guided in accepting claims and assessing awards exclusively by the principles of common law damages. There seems no strong justification for capricious restrictions, both on the scope of the scheme and the scale of compensation, which means that an applicant to the board can be treated less generously than in the courts. Secondly, serious consideration should be given to establishing more victim support schemes. In these ways a positive and enlightened policy towards the offender can be mirrored by a similarly positive and enlightened policy towards his victim.

In the "good old days," the nineteen-thirties, British universities were a great deal more practical, yet they produced much of the best research in the world. Many teachers received little outside financial support, and they had considerable teaching loads. I can remember one department where there would be needed very student numbers to be increased, even perhaps doubled. In general, departments felt that this might be possible if they were given an additional post of an assistant lecturer. There was a suggestion that more students would jeopardize research.

Something has evidently gone wrong. We have a far more favourable financial situation, and yet most departments are as feeble as those university teachers are. As one of those pilloried by "Bruce Truscott" in 1946 in his book *Redbrick University*, I have received research grants, notwithstanding the fact that my professors are enormously greater than those available 30 years ago. Yet research productivity, in both quantity and quality, is disappointing.

Everyone knows the reason, but no one does anything about it. Teaching loads are often impenetrable, as universities try to be "with it" and provide so many unnecessary options which often allow students to avoid classes dealing with basic topics. Committees proliferate—some of them so complex that they spend so much time discussing staff-student relations that they have no time to meet the students. The time spent organizing non-existent research, applying for grants, sitting on more committees interfering with the few active workers who are left, fills the rest of the year.

So we can only get rid of all the nonsensical administrative complications encouraged by government, the Rothschild principle and other manifestations of present-day bureaucracy, our universities, with no further expense (possibly with some economy) could again play their full part in furthering new knowledge.

W. G. WATSON

KENNETH MELLANBY,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.

January 20

From Mr John Mortimer, QC Sir, You say in your leading article today (January 30) that I am passionate in my "devotion to the defence of pornography". In all obscenity cases a person, not a book, is on trial and any barrister's duty is to be "passionately devoted" to the defence of his client. It would be a sad day if a defendant charged with an alleged crime could not be defended without his counsel being accused of devotion to murder or robbing banks.

So far my private beliefs are concerned, I am, it's true, in favour of free speech and writing, whether such writing be erotic or political, permissive or puritanical. And I would hope to defend with all possible devotion the words of Mrs de laet, the "Gospel of Light" or even your leading article, were any attempt ever made to suppress them in a court of law.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MORTIMER,
1 Dr Johnson's Buildings,
Temple, W.C.A.
January 30.

From Mrs N. J. Barton
Sir, I was grateful to see your leading article "The Pornography of Hatred", with its sympathetic attitude to women.
Often a doctor will treat a patient as an isolated individual and prescribe treatment that is best for him without taking into the effect upon the patient's family or the people he meets in his daily life. Dr Richards would prescribe cruel pornography as beneficial to a man. I wonder he prescribe for that man a very sharp slap across the face from looking at the pictures described in your article to wanting to imitate the situations shown in them. How would Dr Richards deal with the sensitive wife and children of such a sadist?
Yours faithfully,
N. J. BARTON,
42 Hillier Road, SW11.
January 30.

From Mr. Nicholas de Jongh
Sir, There are errors of fact and inference in your emotive leading article (January 30) on the Linda Yu case. You state that the evidence suggests there is a defect of law in obscenity legislation as outlined by Lord Denning in 1972. He suggested that where the likely readers of an article are not the ordinary law-abiding citizen but are persons who are depraved or corrupted, the exposure would not be further affected by exposure to obscene material. But Lord Denning and this argument were overruled in 1973. The court decided that even the depraved and corrupted could be further damaged. Judge Riple was aware of this and explained the Lords' ruling to the Lords' Jurors.

You suggest that defence counsel often make use of the right to challenge jurors in an effort to recruit sympathetic looking

Despite the fact that juries tend to be middle aged and therefore by your middle definition "unsympathetic" to pornography. Perhaps this is appropriate since the majority of

From Professor P. A. Brunt's article on Malise Ruthven's article on torture (January 25) contains some interesting points, but I think that the history. It is certainly true that in Roman law it was originally restricted to slaves, whose evidence was inadmissible in the courts, but this is not the whole story. It seems to be a mere fantasy that this was ever a species of trial by ordeal between the litigating parties, since slaves were examined under torture in order to establish the facts of a case, or as witnesses, when free persons were accused of crimes. The contention that torture was extinguished along with slavery "in the first case" is quite false. The Church itself owned slaves, and the Fathers justified slavery. It was only gradually that it disappeared in northern Europe, but it persisted in the empire and in the Iberian peninsula, and persisted, and a Castilian law of the thirteenth century still declares that slaves could be believed slave if they give evidence in their own torture.

Moreover, by the time that Christians were emperors of Rome, the old exemption of free persons

An abandoned claim

From Mrs Lesley Leach

Sir, On May 2, 1971, my family and I were involved in an accident on the M1. My five-year-old son was killed, my 85-year-old grandmother was killed. I was seriously injured, my husband had a broken jaw, my seven-year-old son was uninjured and fully conscious throughout the chaos and horror on the road. The accident was caused when the wheel fell off the other car involved! The driver and his passenger were uninjured.

Immediately following the accident it was decided to sue the other driver and the name of a solicitor was suggested. I was not very happy about this since the accident and the case has been grinding slowly upwards ever since. During the years we were given various dates to hold ourselves available for the hearing. Each time there was an adjournment, usually because our "opponents" had not amassed their case.

The last date we were given was October 25, 1975, and once again two weeks before this date the case was adjourned. On this occasion, since the emotional strain was proving too great for my family, I wrote to our solicitor telling him

officiandos interested in the kind of
of driver which is contained inside
Linda Lovelace are of the age of
Times leave writers or even older.
At the *Nasty Tales* comic book
trial, however, the Crown challenged
several jurors of "sympathetic
appearance" (long hair and such
like) though the next day (without
any further notice) the court said
entirely new jury was empanelled
and no Crown objections to any
juror was made.

Finally it is fascinating to dis-
cover that you believe that where a
book is written in language which
a "silly device" would understand
there is no intrinsic or decisive
reason for adjudging it obscene. Is
such a man's tendency or capacity
for corruption greater than yours?
You should remember that the
present Bishop of Liverpool was the
first to give the *Guardian* the
Brooklyn obscenity trial to tell
the jury that he felt himself corrupted
by the book.

Yours truly,
NICHOLAS DE JONGHE,
The Guardian,
12 Grosvenor Gardens, Inn Road, WC1.
12/10/67. 30.

From Dr Mary Macaulay
Sir, I write to confirm the viewpoint of the angry and deeply moving leader in *The Times* of January 30.

There must be many doctors like me who have spent a professional lifetime listening to the sexual problems of patients, both men and women, and trying to help them. I have seen too many young wives whose marriages are broken before they have begun because their husbands are impotent, only receiving sexual stimulation and pleasure from masturbation. I have seen too many often heartbroken by the discovery of their own inadequacy. Stories of sado-masochistic practices which destroy what would otherwise be a happy relationship are also too common.

I am surprised that Dr Richards has not said what he has said.

Mercifully the majority of problem marriages can be helped to be sexually happy and well-adjusted eventually, if not at once, but those who are assisted by masturbatory and auto-masturbic "initiation", in my opinion, seldom recover. As you say, men and women, especially the young are very open to suggestions and corruptions. However, the well-extended period of chastity censorship; some more effective legal control over vicious pornography is urgently necessary.

Yours faithfully,
 M. J. AULAY, formerly
 Medical Officer, Family Planning
 Association, Merseyside Marriage
 Guidance Council.
 14, Church Beach,
 Gelliford,
 Rutlin, Clwyd,
 January 31.

From Mr Michael Collins
 Sir, Your article entitled "The Pornography of Hatred" following the *Inside Linda Lovelace* acquittal raises the crucial question, what needs to deprave and corrupt persons?
 Anyone who has read *Inside Linda Lovelace* must be amazed that this uninspiring piece of literature could have become the centre of so much attention as an article of pornography. Since its publication in 1974 it has been surpassed, in so-called obscene content, by many news-stories openly on sale at news-stalls.
 It can be argued that audio, visual or written accounts of what consenting adults of either sex do in private, cannot be said to deprave

from torture had vanished. Only persons of rank were now immune, and not even they for grave political crimes. In this period the most important method of capital punishment was also in common use, designed no doubt as deterrent. But cruelly in punishment after conviction is something quite different: from the use of torture in the Middle Ages, the *carcan* is a method employed in the examination of suspects and even of other potential witnesses, and not only in cases of *lese-majesté*; it cannot be said that it was introduced in such cases as "purge of conscience" of authority, as the article suggested, since the victims were almost never proved, and perhaps not even convicted. It is the use of such contempt. Despite its admitted inhumanity, and despite the doubts it has suggested of the reliability of evidence obtained in this way, it has often been the most effective method of eliciting the truth. The characteristics of the Inquisition are connected by a continuous chain with the Roman law-books of the *Wörterbuch*.

P. A. BRUNT

We could stand no more and to abandon the whole thing. At a subsequent meeting with our "opponents" had been playing the waiting game for four and a half years and would be very relieved to hear that we had given up. He advised us that since we had made the "opponents" drop proceedings we could well face not only our own costs, but also that of our opponents. However, he managed to get the other side to agree to pay their own and we have now received his bill for £909.30.

I am still in a mild state of shock

the whole incredible after and
I'm left wondering if this is in fact
our legal system works. Friends
ask me "how appalling—write to the
"Law Society". So I did—a month
ago—and have so far had no reply.
Is there nobody in this country who
cares? If we were unable to find
the £909.30, do you suppose we
would have to sell our house in
order to do so? Perhaps if our
opponents had managed to wear
us down after only two and a half
years our bill would have been
passed.

Yours faithfully,
WESLEY LEACH,
A Sion Hill,
Leath.

January 17.

or corrupt in the light of present-day values, and this is probably the view reflected in the jury's verdict in the *L.I.L.* case.

On the other hand, what you refer to as "the pornography of sexual cruelty and degradation" is indeed another matter. In fact, it may be true to say that cruelty and degradation of any kind are what really constitutes obscenity. Consider it this type of material which may debase persons, or act as fuel for the fire of an already depraved mind? It is said that literature of this type is being regarded in the same light as books like *Inside Linda* and *Blackmail*—as a nuisance, gaining acquittals under the same blanket of pornographic literature.

One hopes that the public, in the form of juries, will by the result of the verdicts draw the line between sexual stimulation and cruelty without the need for future law or law enforcement.

Yours faithfully,
M. P. COLLINS,
24 Waverley Road,
Rackwell,
Bristol.

January 31.

From Mr. John Trevelpan

Sir, Your leading article of January 30, entitled "The Pornography of Hatred", astonished me by its undertone of violence, hysteria and complacent conviction. It tempts one to peruse the vicious circle and to retaliate in an equally virulent fashion, but in the defence of certain principles the ends do not justify the means.

This piece of rhetoric is exemplary of the only proven form of propaganda, the propaganda of violence. It produces. For it becomes dangerous by provoking this type of repressive, totalitarian attitude towards others. The various side effects your leader affirms have not been proved, but your leader has shown that a condemnatory action can threaten the pluralistic society we struggle to maintain. As one point of view,

I was even more astonished than when I read *The Times* should use a first leadheaded article about what appeared to be a libellous portrait of a man of whom I had never heard for years and have never known seen nor heard anything that would justify such strictures. He is in fact described as a pornographer, and another paragraph says that he is a "sick-minded commercial member" who sells images of hatred, and, particularly of hatred of women, for "vast profit." Furthermore, it is stated that he has been in the United States connected in some way with Nazi concentration camps sexual cruelty and degradation, and rape. This bears no relation to the Kenneth Tyrn novel which would give him a public apology. I feel sure that he must be deeply hurt.

by such an unjustified attack.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN TREVELYAN,
8 Rockwells Gardens,
Dulwich, Wood Park, SE19.
February 1.

From Sir Laurence Graffey-Smith
Sir, I do not know whether the
Prosecution in the case from which
you quote Dr Brian Richards' evi-
dence, referred to the Moors case.
While that tortured child's scream
echoes, on tape or in memory, no
British jury can convincingly pro-
nounce that sadistic pornography
does not deprave.
Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE GRAFFEY-SMITH,
Broom Hill House,
Coddenhelm, Suffolk.
January 30.

Unsolicited mail
From Mr D. R. Vickers
 Sir, Under the general heading of "Unsolicited Mail" you print two letters this morning (February 2) relating to Mr Fergusson's immoderate attack on Messrs. John Pinches, the firm of rumismasters—who, incidentally, are not members of my association. I do not, therefore, intend to discuss the merits of your particular case but address myself to the underlying assumptions, reinforced by your headline, that permission ought to be required before one person may write to another.

An offer by mail happens to be the most discreet and convenient form of salesmanship, since the addressee may choose the time when to read, or indeed, to ignore it altogether. A moment's thought will show that the demand that no letter must be sent without having been requested is both unreasonable and senseless, since it would have come out of the blue and

improvising; some of the nicest
letters are solicited: declarations
of love, invitations to high office
and unexpected legacies, and even gentle
rebukes such as the words: you
are wrong.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. VICKERS, Director,
Association of Mail Order Pub-
lishers,
1 New Burlington Street, W1,
London W1,
February 2.

Dental charges

From Mr P. T. Parr

Sir,
I am surprised at the lack of
realism of the new system of
patients' charges - introduced
recently for NHS dental treatment.

While the maximum charge has been reduced from £10 to £3.50 the patient now pays the whole cost of treatment up to the latter figure. In practice this means that people who look after their teeth and attend regularly pay for a large part of their treatment and those who attend rarely and need more treatment pay the same and cost the service more. Often a case of the one providing subsidizing the improvident rather than the fortunate subsidizing the unfortunate.

Yours faithfully,
T. PARR,
Carlton Court,
Carlton Drive,
Lutney, SW15,
January 28.

From the Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board.
Sir, My friend Mr Geoffrey Jellicoe has written you a letter on fish farming which is sound in principle but dangerously misleading in detail (January 30).
From my earlier experience as Ambassador to Iceland, I have as chairman of this board pushed as strongly as possible for a policy of compensating for the loss of Icelandic cod by two forms of action.
First the exploitation of new fisheries, such as white whiting, to the west of the Hebrides; and I may say that two fishing vessels are about to begin final proving voyages on behalf of the board, for the benefit of the British fishing industry, the possible consequence of which such fishing is to be measured in fish or even in seven figures.
Second the intensification of fish farming. Work on this development has been going on for some time and it has been applied very significant part of its revenues to this purpose. Mr Jellicoe is wrong

In supposing that salmon are only grown in captive conditions in Norwegian fjords—they are also grown in large quantities and in commercial quantity, in Scottish sea lochs, and have in recent years been exported to America.

But before we start talking about Chinese-scale fish-parks and fish-farms, let us bear in mind one or two simple limiting factors. Cows eat grass but fish do not/ eat seaweed—they are predators, 'carcivores and cannibals, and they cannot be reared on a rough diet of protein, a most expensive food. Before starting your fish farm you must establish your source of protein! Its continuous availability, and its cost.

In other words fish farming is not something you can do by the upping of (relatively) cheap protein (caught by fishing vessels) into expensive protein by sophisticated methods of husbandry and by

To summarize: Mr Jellieco is right in thinking that a much greater financial commitment to fish farming would be in order. But the scale of investment which fish farming can make to our balance of payments in the foreseeable future, though valuable and significant, bears only a minor relation to the potential for a sizeable return from an intensive fishing effort West of the Hebrides.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW GILCHRIST, Chairman,
Highlands and Islands Development Board.
Bridge House,
27 Bank Street,

From Mr. L. C. Squibb
Sir, Mr Desmond Shawe-Taylor
(January 28) suggests an alternative
scheme for piano manufacturers so
that a name appears on the side
of concert halls. If this custom is
so distasteful it is surprising that in
the last 100 years—probably most of the
century—it began in the days of
strong rivalry between the piano
manufacturers. The cost of main-
taining concert service is enor-
mous and the custom does not
cover it by a long way, but increas-
ing they penalize the younger
artists and less affluent music
societies etc, so the balance is partly
restored by advertising. The piano
maker's name used also to be men-
tioned in concert head bills,
and posters, programmes and
announcers but in general only
the name on the piano now remains.
We are always pleased to consider
an adequate alternative.
Sincerely yours,
L. C. SQUIBB, Manager,
Guthrie & Sons,
Piano makers,
Steinway Hall,
1 & 2 St George Street,
Hanover Square, W1.
January 28.

Moon temple mystery
From Mr M. C. Hope
 Sir, Professor Lyle Bors is wise to assume that his views (as reported by you on January 31) will be regarded with scorn and disbelief by the archaeological establishment in this country. Its members are hide-bound and bigoted as my own experiences have demonstrated. I am sure that my remarks have led me to conclude that prehistoric man in this country was technologically much more advanced than he is given credit for. Specifically I conclude that he was able to build and operate flying machines and this explained all manner of evidences from the period.

of the "curse," its explanation on the basis of the "curse" being offered by the fact that they had been used as structures for navigation. The strange "structures" of parallel lines seen so often in air photographs (and called a "Cursus") were, of course, runways. The list of prehistoric runways which can be explained in terms of primitive aviation is long and impressive, yet my carefully argued paper on the subject has met with a total rejection.

The main objection to my theories is that, as yet no single piece of evidence has been unearthed which would in itself be taken for a condition of a flying machine. Yet, this is no real objection. After all, many quite rational people believe in the Loch Ness Monster and no one has yet produced anything that would be a part of one. Perhaps archaeologists are more adventurous than archaeologists.

Certainly Professor Borst will be inclined to run the gamut of conservative abuse. If my theories can be rejected out of hand, his, which seem to archaeologists even more unlikely, don't stand a chance.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL G. HOPE,
St Luke's Road,
Melbourn, Cambs.

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Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL G. HOPE,
St Luke's Road,
Melbourn, Cambs.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Monopolies Commission ok into wholesale prices in supply of petrol

Mr. Geoffrey Atkinson, general secretary of the Petroleum Retailers Association, welcomed the reference. He added a warning that unless competition was introduced immediately, the minimum price for petrol, the commission's investigation could turn out to be simply a waste of taxpayers' money.

The extent to which existing petrol prices are being secured by the major companies is the part of the investigation likely to create most interest within the industry.

The Office of Fair Trading said yesterday that the Commission would be asked to examine the practice of acquiring proprietary interests in stations and then selling them directly by retail or through tenants or licensees arrangements involving restrictions on the petrol sold.

The PRA is particularly concerned about the increasing number of stations, previously operated by tenants, and now passing into direct oil company management when tenants move out.

It is argued by some oil companies that these outlets are being operated directly by the companies only because it is becoming difficult in the current market situation to find tenants.

There is scarcely any dispute that there are still far too many retail outlets for petrol. Small independent operators fear that the result of the present price war will leave the chief companies with more or less intact and wielding far greater control over the market than before.

The PRA will almost certainly seek further meetings with Mrs. Williams, Minister of Prices and Consumer Protection, to press for a statutory minimum price.

"As long as we have got a price war going on we've no longer got any control over our destiny," Mr. Atkinson said.

Business Letters, page 18.

Exxon chairman says group not volunteering for state participation

Mr. Garvin said the Government had not demonstrated any real benefits for the country of the company from state participation.

Exxon was budgeting to spend £1,500m in developing the Brent, Dunbar, Thistle and Cormorant oilfields over the next four years. Shell, its partner in these fields, would be contributing a similar sum.

Mr. Garvin said the petroleum revenue tax gave the Government the income it wanted from the North Sea and the Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-lines Act controlled every aspect of the industry's offshore operations and gave the Government all the insight it needed into the way the companies operated.

He pointed out that even the maximum 220,000 to 230,000 barrels of oil Exxon could expect from the North Sea at peak production would be sufficient to meet only half of Esso Petroleum's needs in the United Kingdom.

The Exxon chief also gave a warning about state gas pricing policies. A premium fuel was being priced too cheaply, he said, and encouraging consumption—a mistake that was made by America where gas is now in short supply.

Mr Horsman resigns as chairman of Lampa

Mr. Malcolm Horsman yesterday announced his resignation as chairman and director of Lampa Securities, the first dealing company that last year suffered substantial write-offs after the collapse of the stock market.

It is expected that Mr. Horsman's 17.8 per cent will shortly be sold to interests associated with Mr. Anthony Buckley, the former director of Slater, Walker Securities who is now managing director of Lampa Holdings, a small financial services group.

Mr. Herbert Despard, the main architect of Cannon Street Securities, a collapsed secondary banking concern, takes over from Mr. Horsman as chairman of Lampa. Mr. Despard has also been associated with Lampa for some time.

Mr. Horsman's holding is expected to change hands at around 165p, giving it a value of £460,000. Lampa's current market price is just 127p. Mr. Horsman thought to have paid 300p per share for his stake in mid-1974.

His departure from the Lampa board is in line with intentions expressed earlier to devote more of his time to academic interests. Last October he resigned as deputy chairman and joint managing director of Bowater Corporation, with which he merged his Ralli International group in 1972. He remained a non-executive director at Bowater.

But his departure came after what appeared to be a series of setbacks for parts of the Ralli group, and controversy surrounding two Hongkong share dealing companies alleged to be connected with Mr. Horsman and a senior Bowater executive.

A spokesman for Bowater confirmed yesterday that internal investigations into the allegations were still continuing.

Sudden rise of mark poses fresh threat to cohesion of 'snake'

A new threat to the cohesion of the European joint float was posed yesterday by a sharp and rapid rise in the West German mark.

This comes after several days of unsettled trading on international currency markets, caused by widespread rumours of a realignment of exchange rate parities within the jointly floating block of European currencies known as the "snake".

The situation took a new turn yesterday as the German mark encountered strong demand, largely from the Middle East. As a result both sterling and the dollar lost ground.

Most of the weaker Continental participants in the "snake" were carried upwards on the coat tails of the mark, and to a lesser degree, the Dutch guilder. But this movement did not occur without some strain being exerted on the "snake" itself.

However, European officials responsible for regulating the "snake" currencies were said to be unalarmed at these developments, pointing out that the mark was still not yet the strongest participant within the floating block.

None the less the movement of funds into marks was very pronounced, and it was clear that if it continued for several days there would be a serious risk of the "snake" currencies breaking into two separate groups.

The French and Belgian francs, and Danish crown have been under strong downward pressure in recent days and have had to receive a good deal of official support by European central banks.

It appeared that such help was kept to a minimum yesterday, but this was partly because the maximum spread between the strongest and weakest "snake" participants was

allowed to widen 238 per cent compared with a stipulated limit of 2.25 per cent.

Even so, the Bank of France was reported to have sold \$45m to hold up the franc's rate, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was also believed to have aided the French franc on Friday night after European exchanges had closed.

The mark rose by about 1 per cent against the dollar during yesterday's trading, while the French franc increased by only about half as much.

The pound lost ground against most currencies, and its "floating devaluation rate" against 10 key currencies (from a base-date of June, 1972) widened from 29.9 to 30.2 per cent.

Like the drop in the dollar, this appeared to result from Middle East selling. According to currency dealers the selling of sterling stemmed from the conversion by one Middle East oil state of part of its latest starting oil royalty payments.

Much of these convertibles funds seemed to be going into West Germany, suggesting that Middle East currency managers were becoming increasingly convinced that some kind of upwards adjustment of the mark exchange rate against other weaker "snake" participants is becoming likely.

Recent economic forecasts for Germany, indicating a 5 per cent growth in its economy, falling inflation and lower unemployment, added to the attraction of the mark.

At the same time, the weekend rise in the Italian Bank rate did not seem to have greatly helped the lira, which at one time showed a depreciation of some 12 per cent from the level at which it stood before the political crisis in Italy forced a closure of the country's official foreign exchanges nearly two weeks ago.

Hint of tighter ministerial rein on state industries

Under the guise of maintaining complete independence, ministers in all governments have called for a tighter rein on state industries. It is likely in the Ploviden.

Mr. Benn (right) with Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, at the Coal Industry Society lunch.

Mr. Benn is thought to have



Mr. Benn (right) with Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, at the Coal Industry Society lunch.

Chief urges aid developing states

A new outbreak of inflation, on top of the present levels, could quickly become very dangerous, and face us with the prospect of yet higher unemployment," he said.

Mr. Doxford, president of the European Communities Commission, said that the Community must be more resolute than ever in its pursuit of economic and monetary integration.

Implicitly criticising the recommendations made in the Tindemans Report, advocating a two-tier Community, he said: "Public opinion in each and every country of the Community welcomes the idea of direct elections to the European Parliament."

"That is why there is so much concern that we should all make the same speed—two speeds or three speeds—to direct elections by the summer of 1978."

He said there could be no doubt about the need to eliminate the impediments to integration which result from wide differences in taxation arrangements, or from uncoordinated exchange rate policies or from the competitive subsidization of industry or agriculture.

"If our Community is to mean all it should, I believe that when any of its members is in economic difficulties it should certainly be able to count on the help and support of others whose interest itself is to support the one who tries to carry out his engagement."

On economic and monetary integration, he said the Commission had already put forward suggestions for a whole series of advances, and he mentioned specially the wider use of the more realistic European unit of account.

Closure for private bank in Munich

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Feb 2

Another small West German bank, Bankhaus Otto Dietrich KG of Munich, has closed. The bank announced today that it was handing back its banking licence to the Federal Supervisory Office for Banks in West Berlin.

Bankhaus Dietrich is the second small German bank to close within a few weeks. It is thought to have had close links with the Pfalz Kreditbank of Kaiserslautern, which was shut down in the middle of January.

As in the case of the Pfalz Kreditbank, Bankhaus Dietrich's private customers should have their estimated DM13m (about £2.4m) of deposits returned in full under the private sector bank's new deposit protection scheme, which guarantees deposits up to a level of 30 per cent of a bank's share capital and open reserves.

The closure of Bankhaus Dietrich comes just a few days after the West German Bundesrat passed in their second and third reading a series of amendments to the country's credit law.

These included the introduction of moratoria for banks in difficulties.

Clothing likely to go on key industry study list

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Clothing is expected to be included in the list of 30 key sectors of industry for study as part of the Government's industrial policy.

The National Economic Development Council will be asked at its meeting tomorrow to endorse a recommendation from a working committee that the clothing industry be brought into the list of industries which are to be the subject of detailed studies.

Mr. Hesley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made it clear in a speech in Leeds at the weekend that the inclusion of the industry was likely. Other sectors of the textile industry were included in the original list of 30. These were man-made fibres, hosiery and knitwear and the wool textile industry.

The predominantly Yorkshire-based wool textile sector was the first industry to receive a selective assistance scheme, and its success has led to the establishment of similar schemes for other industries.

Spreckley granted shares freeze

By John Brennan
Dealings in Charles Spreckley's shares were suspended early yesterday at the National Westminster Bank's request.

The shares, last quoted at 8p, have been suspended while the property, shopping and construction group holds last-minute discussions with the National Westminster Bank in an effort to raise additional working capital.

Slater, Walker group, which is believed to have significantly under-secured loans of up to £20m locked into Spreckley and associated companies, is keeping a close eye on the situation.

But Slater, Walker's present management is awaiting the outcome of Spreckley's talks with National Westminster before deciding what action to take.

Mr. Jack Walker, Spreckley's chairman, reports that additional working capital is urgently needed to keep the group's construction side operating.

But yesterday Mr. Walker said no further cash could be expected from Slater, Walker, or from First National Finance, which hold 10.5 per cent of Spreckley's equity, and that National Westminster is "not willing to increase its loans to the company".

Discussions with the bank are continuing, but Mr. Walker concedes that the situation "is now looking very black". He said yesterday: "If the discussions fail, and I anticipate that they may, it is likely that the bank will appoint a receiver."

Spreckley had borrowings of £21.8m against £10.1m of shareholders' funds at the time of its last accounts in September, 1974.

Spreckley, which announced a pre-tax loss of £1.8m in 1974, holds a 35 per cent stake in Town & Commercial Properties.

Mr. Walker, who became chief executive of T & C last April, said yesterday that if a receiver were put into Spreckley the T & C shares could be regarded as being up for grabs again.

A spokesman for Slater, Walker, however, indicated that the T & C shares, which slipped

11p to 13p on the news of Spreckley's suspension, might be held whatever the outcome of the talks as they formed part of the security for Slater, Walker's loans to Spreckley.

Through their private investment company, Cambourne Securities, Mr. Walker and Mr. Ramon Greene—who is also a director of Spreckley and T & C—acquired 65.6 per cent of Spreckley's equity in 1973.

The Cambourne deal gave Mr. Greene and Mr. Walker control of Spreckley after Slater, Walker had arranged a reverse takeover by Spreckley of the property development company Associated Development Holdings. It is through ADH that Spreckley, and eventually Cambourne, acquired their holding in T & C.

The ADH-Spreckley and Cambourne-Spreckley deals brought Slater, Walker into the situation. And as Slater, Walker's loans to all three companies were charged against 1972-73 property values and property share prices, the original advances are now significantly under-secured.

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Commodity Brokers

Excavator plan by Ransomes

Ransomes and Rapier, the Ipswich-based crane and mechanical engineering company, is to embark on a £1m development programme in an attempt to re-enter the £100m-a-year market for mining excavators known as walking drag-lines.

These big excavators are used for open cast coal mining and the winning of phosphate and ore. The company ceased producing them in 1965 owing to the switching of world interest from coal to oil.

Now the company, which is a subsidiary of Central and Sheerwood, considers the mining industry to have expanded sufficiently since the 1950s to enable it to re-enter the market.

la and link-up

Feb 2.—Tenure has reached principle for the companies, it is today.

The plan would be through a tax-free 255 of a share of 7.25 cumulative preference stock for a share of Ana-

of preference convertible at 3.08 shares of non stock and not to redemption at \$107 a share—lifting to \$100 in Tennessee said it for the trans-

purchase bank.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 170.21 — 1.09
The FT index: 412.3 — 5.1

Rises		Falls	
Adwest Group	11p to 215p	Barclays Bt	3p to 347p
FC Finance	7p to 153p	BP	5p to 587p
Hamlyn	8p to 45p	Centrais	3p to 186p
Roche	15p to 465p	Flourens	5p to 408p
Pentos	51p to 57p	Imp Chem Inds	2p to 381p
Peko W&end	30p to 475p	Midland	7p to 315p
		Prict M	4p to 54p
Rio Tinto Zinc	2p to 200p	Reed Int	8p to 378p
Shaw Carrets	2p to 24p	Sunderl	5p to 150p
Western Areas	10p to 270p	Thorn	6p to 254p
Wickham	10p to 395p	Tunnel Bldgs	5p to 200p
Wiggin H	10p to 210p	Town & Comm	11p to 13p
Webb I	2p to 208p	Vickers	2p to 188p
White Chld	4p to 55p	Winn Hudson	2p to 19p

Equities started the week quietly. 61st edg securities met with strong demand.

Gold was \$2 an ounce at \$130.50.

S&P 500 was 1.16850 on Monday, S&P 500 was 1.57625.

Commodities: Ransomes' index was at 1207.5 (previous 1203.5).

Reports: pages 20 and 21

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Diary	19	Prospectus: Arbutnot Latham	19

Italy's planned nuclear programme criticized as over-ambitious

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Petrol: the independents' plight

Then petrol would no longer be treated in the same manner as perfumes, cameras and boats; it would be seen as the basic essence that it is.

It is vital that something be done quickly because, in many parts of the country, and in employed garage programmes are giving up and no-one is reopening the dead; or if they are, it is a continuous operation, it is often as a company-owned site, thereby giving the already massive petrol companies more share of the cake.

Eventually they will have most of the cake and be eating too, because these companies if grouped together, make a formidable financial monolith which will have the power to make the rules and control them with no danger of opposition from the little man who sells petrol sales as a way of life, not as pure profit but as a service to the public.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. East
James Watts Automobiles,
Fellbourne Ltd,
Clifton Garage,
Burnetts Lane,
Horton Heath,
Barnsley S. 70 7JD.

January 27.

Power supply for Wales

its output to less than half the present level as soon as possible".

In its annual review the company said a realistic target should be a reduction from the present 50 million deadweight tons of tanker building capacity annually to a percentage of less than 15 million tons in the 1977-1985 period.

It gives warning against a diversion of tanker builders into dry cargo ships pointing out that only 1-2.0 million of additional yearly output of dry cargo tonnage would be required over the period, and suggested that a reduction in total capacity from between 30 to 40 million tons to less than 30 million tons was necessary.

Irish call for duty free concessions

UCSL served 150 customers on a regular basis. Mr Durham said, two-thirds of whom were outside the Unilever group. Work for Unilever companies accounted for about half of UCSL's turnover.

This Unilever work, Mr Durham said, "is done on an arm's length basis in that Unilever operating companies are free to choose whether they use UCSL or other arrangements." About half of them used UCSL, he added.

Also announced at Burgess Hill was a £2m contract (over seven years) for UCSL to supply the services for international Berghs and Jurgens, a Unilever company which occupies the same building as the new centre.

Arbat in USA

Arbat Consultants, London, a company which has specialized in cost saving exercises for international banking, has moved into the United States market. A sister-company, Arbat Systems, is now in business in New York and is installing computer systems for Citicorp's Trust and at Chemical Bank.

Kenneth Owen

By Patricia Tisdall
A consortium of organizations
concerned with Irish tourism

Consisting of the Irish Tourist Board, the B & I shipping line and Aer Lingus, it made a confidential submission in January to the Department of Transport and Power asking for the concessions as a boost to the ailing Irish tourist industry.

The consortium argues that the budget increases make an urgent decision necessary. The increases added around 3p to a packet of 20 cigarettes and 10p to a glass of whisky at bar rates.

In addition, holidaymakers as well as residents will be affected by an additional 10p per litre of petrol and a new value-added tax due to come

Economists and Marx

From Mr R. Coase
 Sir, In his comments (January 1956) on the article of the
 Adam Smith Film yesterday Mr
 Ross Davies in The Business
 Diary reported me as "declar-
 ing" that "most economists
 are Marxists".
 In this Mr Davies's account
 is not completely accurate.
 What, say, were "most econo-
 mists are not Marxists".
 Yours faithfully,
 RONALD COASE,
 Professor of Economics,
 University of Chicago
 Law School,
 1111 East 58th Street,
 Chicago, Illinois, 60637.
 January 28.

The Royal Bank of Scotland

INTEREST RATES

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited announces that with effect from 2nd February, 1978, its Base Rate for lending is being reduced from 10½% per annum to 10% per annum. The maximum rate of interest allowed on Deposits lodged for a minimum period of seven days or subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal at the London Offices of the Bank will be reduced from 6½% per annum to 6% per annum.

**Leipzig
Fair**
**German Democratic
Republic**
14-21 March 1976



Roche to contest German demand

Basle, Feb. 2.—Hoffmann-La Roche said today it would appeal against a Berlin court order for cutting the prices of its Aspirin and Librium, the tranquillizers sold by the Swiss company in West Germany.

A Roche spokesman said the appeal would be filed shortly with the German federal court in Karlsruhe, but declined to elaborate.

Amoco's Milford Haven expansion

Despite a national curback in oil refining, the collection of oil refinery scheme costing more than £4m at the Amoco refinery at Milford Haven was announced yesterday.

The project, within 18 months of the official opening of the plant as Amoco's first in Britain, boosts the capability of the refinery by more than threefold from 80,000 to 108,000 barrels a day.

Belgo-Lux have deficit

Luxembourg economic union's trade deficit fell to a provisional 767m francs (£10m) in November from 967m francs in October and 1,739m in November, 1974.

CHEMICALS LEAD THE WAY TO RECOVERY

Half-year results to 31st October 1975

- Pre-tax profits 80% higher at £525,000. Group sales 23% ahead at £15 million.
- Chemical Division up 52% in trading profit and 36% in sales. Building Supplies Division on recovery path.
- Interim dividend of 1.5p (1.25p) per share.
- Prospects for the rest of the financial year reasonably promising.

Ellis & Everard

Japan International Bank Limited

Shareholders	
Fuji Bank	Daiwa Securities
Mitsubishi Bank	Nikko Securities
Sumitomo Bank	Yamaichi Securities
Tokai Bank	

7/8 King Street London EC2V 8DX

Review of Humberside development

By Ronald Kershaw

The opportunities offered by EEC membership and North Sea oil are seized. Further industrial diversification takes place and the basic industries of coal, steel and wool textiles will provide more secure and attractive employment. Yorkshire and Humberside should "remain in good shape". This is the verdict of the region's Economic Planning Council in its strategy review, published yesterday.

Mr Bernard Cotton, the planning council chairman, made it clear that the region must pursue a vigorous prosperity with the various government aids now available. The review was based on the assumption that the next ten years would be difficult, he said.

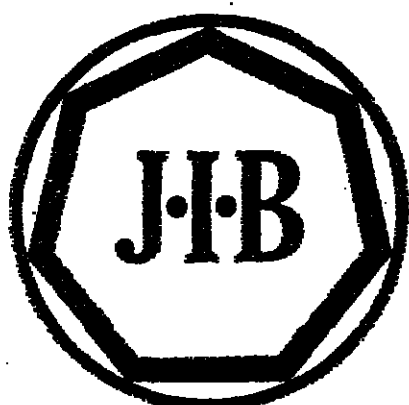
subject of controversy among regional planning authorities, particularly over its priorities, the review covers the next decade, and predicts that the regional economy should be sufficiently buoyant to support a population of nearly 6 million in 1986, an increase of 44,000 on 1973 levels.

One area in which the review should succeed is its influence on investment, though Mr Cotton acknowledges that its strategy reflects current uncertainty.

Mr Cotton added: "Once the country has mastered its economic problems we shall expect greater priority to be given to our environmental problems".

This seems to acknowledge the different views of local authorities, principally South Yorkshire County Council.

The previously published list of priorities places most importance on encouraging local industrial investment. Secondly, it aims to complete the basic infrastructure of communications in the region. Thirdly, come environmental factors. South Yorkshire CC firmly believes that environmental factors should not have had a higher priority.



Extract from Accounts at 31st December, 1975.

	1975	1974
	£000	£000
Issued Capital	10,800	10,800
Retained Profits	1,506	981
Subordinated Loans	4,941	4,258
Deposits	275,825	225,880
Loans	169,599	148,019
Total Assets	296,810	248,164
Profits before Taxation	1,825	1,682
after Taxation	849	780

QUESTIONS

- Pre-tax profits at £15 million.
- Chemical Division Building Supplies
- Interim dividend
- Proposed for st

Interim Statement a

Ellis

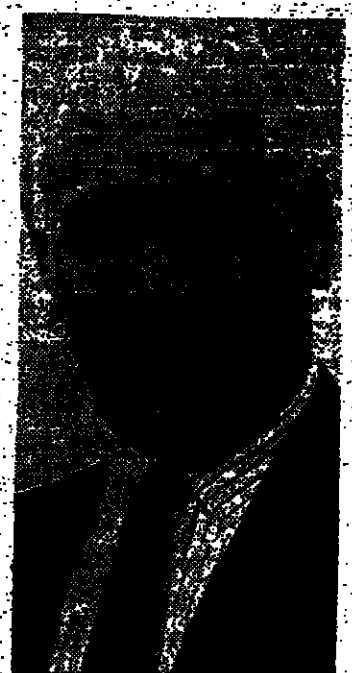
BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Updating profit estimates

did the forecast all to bring industries last year as anticipated, but it is looking as if the first half of the year may be a disappointment, with the second half showing a more substantial recovery.

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Mr. Alex McDonald, chairman of the Distillers Company, hoping US recovery will hold.

deal with Warner Communications, which has three of America's fastest growing labels under its wing. With the United States trading picture brightening all the time, the hope must be that the overall first-half drop from \$3.5m to \$3.3m.

the second half of the year, but the first half of the year may be a disappointment, with the second half showing a more substantial recovery.

through the group's branch network.

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The alarm bells have been ringing for some time over the Portuguese economy. A modicum of political calm has now been tentatively attained, but in the view of most analysts the economic situation is likely to continue to deteriorate and plans for new social and economic reforms are in the prospect of an improvement.

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Francisco Cabral Sarsfield, a Lisbon economist says, "the revolution was an open door to a consumer society. Now it is necessary for the bills to be paid."

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Michael Knipe

Portugal: now an economic revolution?

plans. These have been lacking in even the most obvious areas. The country has a dire shortage of houses and there is an immediate demand for half a million of them. All but 10 per cent of the materials required to build them are available locally, yet the construction industry, one of the country's largest and accounting for 10 per cent of the total workforce, is almost stagnant.

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Also, labour unions would have to pledge themselves at least to the productivity levels of 1973 and the private sector will have to demonstrate its faith by large-scale investment. It is a lot to ask.

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For one thing the West could never stand by while Portugal fell into the clutches of communism because of economic failure. And whatever difficulties the country faces, the post-coup period offers an opportunity for the country's economic pattern to be redrawn.

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Lessons for Britain in Holland's 'social' railway system

Michael Bailly

Holland is generally reckoned to have one of the most efficient, as well as being one of the smallest, railway systems in the world. It could have some useful lessons for Britain as the Government considers yet another fresh remit for British Rail.

the second half of the year, but the first half of the year may be a disappointment, with the second half showing a more substantial recovery.

Enforcing a deadline for metrication

As metrication moves into consumer areas, the pressures to complete the changeover become more acute. Not least of these is the Government's commitment to meet an EEC directive under which the changeover has to be finished by the end of 1979.

Business Diary: Silentnight's switch • New York's Kummerfeld

the founder of the bedding empire, the end of the fiscal year yesterday itself out of a job, ending four extra for deserving executives.

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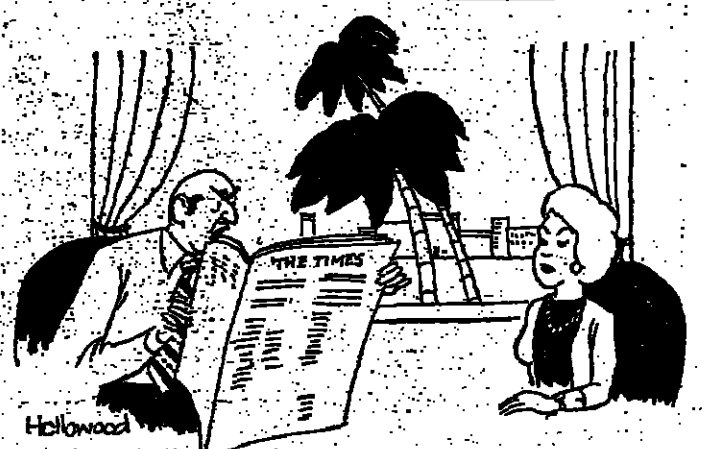
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"Well, I'll be damned! In Britain they're saying that there's been no significant brain drain."

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Arbuthnot Latham Holdings Limited

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 in 1967-1968)

Issue of £1,299,971 8 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1986

The Council of The Stock Exchange has granted permission for £1,299,971 8 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1986 of the Company to be admitted to the Official List. This Stock is being issued fully paid pursuant to the Scheme cancelling the 8 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1978 of Chancery Consolidated Limited, which has now become effective.

Full particulars of the Stock are available in the East London Standard and copies may be obtained during normal business hours (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 18th February, 1976 from:


Arbuthnot Latham & Co., Limited, 37, Queen Street, London, EC4R 1BY.

Cazenove & Co., 12, Rensselaire Yard, London, EC4R 7AN.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Leaders fall back

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 26. Dealings End, Feb 6. Contango Day, Feb 9. Settlement Day, Feb 17.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

the 
teamworkers
Taylor Woodrow

[illegible]

RS/A.

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DEATHS

ACLAND-HOOD—On February 2nd, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Acland-Hood, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

ALEXANDER—On January 27th, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Alexander, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

BARKER—On January 21st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Barker, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

HERINGTON—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Herington, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

HOLDER—On January 21st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Holder, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

KILGUS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Kilgus, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

KINGDOM—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Kingdom, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

MEYER—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Meyer, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

POWELL—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Powell, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

ROBERTS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Roberts, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

SMITH—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Smith, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

THOMPSON—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Thompson, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

WILSON—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Wilson, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

YOUNG—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Young, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

ZIMMERMAN—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Zimmerman, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

ADAMS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Adams, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

BROWN—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Brown, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

CLARK—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Clark, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

DAVIS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Davis, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

EVANS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Evans, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

FERGUSON—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Ferguson, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

GILBERT—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Gilbert, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

HARRIS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Harris, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

JONES—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Jones, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

LEE—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Lee, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

MARTIN—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Martin, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

NEAL—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Neal, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

OSBORN—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Osborn, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

PETERSON—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Peterson, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

ROBERTS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Roberts, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

SCOTT—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Scott, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

TURNER—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Turner, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

WATSON—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Watson, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

WILLIAMS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Williams, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

WYATT—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Wyatt, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

YOUNG—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Young, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

ZIMMERMAN—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Zimmerman, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

ADAMS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Adams, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

BROWN—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Brown, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

CLARK—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Clark, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DAVIS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Davis, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

EVANS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Evans, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

FERGUSON—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Ferguson, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

GILBERT—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Gilbert, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

HARRIS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Harris, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

JONES—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Jones, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

LEE—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Lee, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

MARTIN—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Martin, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

NEAL—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Neal, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

OSBORN—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Osborn, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

PETERSON—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Peterson, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

ROBERTS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Roberts, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

SCOTT—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Scott, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

TURNER—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Turner, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

DEATHS

WATSON—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Watson, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

WILLIAMS—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Williams, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

WYATT—On February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m., after a long illness, Mrs. Wyatt, nee [Name], aged 84, died at her home, 10, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,216

ACROSS

1 Arboreal wood-carver? (7)

2 How a sneak-thief, said to acquire this dog? (7)

3 Coat cut in a new style? (5)

4 Mobile community in the pick? (9)

5 Formed into company, proverbially (5)

6 Ask yes in—the will agree (5)

7 In this sense enlightenment (5)

8 The character of sound (9)

9 Minor water supply in a way—a millilitre (9)

10 Old king wined, becoming tumbled (5)

11 Trial pipe may help to produce a solution (4-4)

12 Bird strung up on festive occasions (7)

13 Unusually short race for sound performers (9)

14 Container for wine (4)

15 William's price for his literary work? (10)

DOWN

1 Upright ones often parties to confidences (4-5)

2 Bird strung up on festive occasions (7)

3 Unusually short race for sound performers (9)

4 Container for wine (4)

5 William's price for his literary work? (10)

6 Angry because of no tax differential (5)

7 He sets out to make a good impression (7)

8 "They kept the noiseless—of their way" (Gray) (5)

9 Sleeping Beauty before and after the kiss (5-5)

10 Go too far and fire too many (9)

11 As versatile as the Football League (4-5)

12 Makes another 26 and gives up (7)

13 Such winds of change? (5)

14 Sounds as if there's this goodness in the audience (4)

Solution of Puzzle No 14,215

ACROSS

1 BARKER

2 HARRIS

3 JONES

4 LEE

5 MARTIN

6 NEAL

7 OSBORN

8 PETERSON

9 ROBERTS

10 SCOTT

11 TURNER

12 WATSON

13 WILLIAMS

14 WYATT

15 YOUNG

DOWN

1 ZIMMERMAN

2 ADAMS

3 BROWN

4 CLARK

5 DAVIS

6 EVANS

7 FERGUSON

8 GILBERT

9 HARRIS

10 JONES

11 LEE

12 MARTIN

13 NEAL

14 OSBORN

15 PETERSON

10 REPLIES received at such short notice!

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THE CONCORDE BALL

THE GREAT ROOM, GROSVENOR HOUSE

PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1

SATURDAY, 1st MAY, 1976

The immense splendour of the Concorde Ball is a sight to behold. The Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1, is the perfect venue for this magnificent event. Book now to avoid disappointment.

IN MEMORIAM

WIGMORE, MAJOR LIONEL, in ever loving memory.

COVEN, in ever loving memory of my dear wife, Mrs. Coven, who died on February 1st, 1976, at 10.15 a.m. after a long illness. Burial at [Cemetery] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at [Church] on February 5th, 1976, at 11.0 a.m. [Name], Secretary, [Address], [City].

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CONCORDE BALL

THE GREAT ROOM, GROSVENOR HOUSE

PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1

SATURDAY, 1st MAY, 1976

The immense splendour of the Concorde Ball is a sight to behold. The Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1, is the perfect venue for this magnificent event. Book now to avoid disappointment.

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